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KUNAYEV: BREZHNEV "MAIN CREATOR" OF USSR CONSTITUTION

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 LD

[KAZTAG report on 14 October Alma-Ata meeting of city, oblast and republic party aktivs: "Toward Glorious New Achievements"]

[Excerpt] Warmly greeted by those present, Comrade D. A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, delivered a report 'On The Results of the October (1977) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Tasks of the Republican, Alma Atinskaya Oblast and Alma-Ata City Party Organizations Arising From the Report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Chairman of the Constitutional Commission, 'On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion.'"

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the report of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, "On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR," Comrade Kunayev stressed, are now at the center of the unremitting attention of the Soviet people, the party and the whole world public, which rightly calls our new constitution a manifesto of developed socialism and the outstanding document of an epoch which is confidently proceeding toward the complete triumph of Lenin's great cause.

The preparation of the draft constitution was carried out under the direct guidance of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally. The new constitution expresses the collective intellect and wisdom of our party and all the Soviet people. Soviet people rightly consider Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to be the main creator of the new USSR Constitution.

The world's progressive press considers with justice that the adoption of the new constitution is a major victory for our party and people in the

ideological struggle and the most authoritative proof of the undoubted advantages of developed socialism, true people's power and freedom. Indeed, in the history of mankind there has been no other constitution which has so fully and comprehensively answered the fundamental interests of the person of labor and of a genuinely free society.

The new constitution has evoked anxiety, perplexity and resentment in the camp of international reaction and its accomplices in the face of the invincible progressive force of the all-conquering ideas of Leninism and the great victories of our country, which has become a mighty state and the flagship of genuine social progress, peace and friendship between peoples.

The profound examination of the draft constitution and the discussion of L. I. Brezhnev's report, like the nationwide referendum which preceded the session, were accompanied by a businesslike analysis of all our current work, the exposure of existing faults and omissions and concrete proposals for their elimination.

Visible in all this is the remarkable nature of the new person educated by the party and by socialism--a person who thinks in broad terms, in a statesmanlike fashion, takes on general concerns as his own and is highly exacting in his attitude to himself and to others.

In the discussion of the draft constitution and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's report, which took place in both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 92 deputies spoke, representing all strata of working people and all the union and many autonomous republics.

Expressing the opinion of millions of their electors, they warmly approved the draft new constitution and spoke clearly and decisively in favor of adopting the new fundamental law signifying an exceptionally important landmark on our path to communism.

It is characteristic that the improvement of this historic document, in whose discussion more than four-fifths of the country's adult population took part, went on up to the last minute. Comrade Kunayev noted that in the Constitution Commission the greatest attention was given to all observations and many of the proposals put forward by the working people of our republic, including Alma-Atinskaya Oblast and the city of Alma-Ata, were taken into account in full or in part in the final version of all nine sections of the new constitution.

Reporting on the work of the editing commission, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev mentioned, among a series of amendments adopted, the wish of our deputy M. T. Amantayeva that spiritual values should be used in the moral and esthetic education of Soviet people. As the press rightly observed, this wish, which has now become one of the constitution's important provisions, will help to build a better system of communist education for the working people of the whole country.

The session received a huge number of letters and telegrams reporting the labor achievements and new pledges by the working people of our motherland's cities and villages and personal reports and comments on the draft constitution, Leonid Il'ich's report, and the deputies' speeches.

It is pleasing to note that the letters and reports from crowded meetings and gatherings of Alma-Ata people formed a bright speck in that mighty stream.

Our constitution, Comrade Kunayev went on to say, is a constitution of mature socialism. Adopted in the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of great October, it was the result of profound analysis and generalization of the tremendous changes which have taken place in Soviet society and of generalization of the invaluable experience of the Soviet Union and world socialism as a whole. It embodies continuity with the past Soviet constitutions and is based on the lasting foundation of Leninist principles of state building, on the lasting foundation of all our achievements--and these are truly significant and unprecedented.

Having described the role and significance of the new USSR Constitution in a detailed and comprehensive manner, the speaker stressed that it extensively reflects the essence of mature socialism, its economic and political system, social structure, spiritual development and brilliant solution of the national question, and shows the greatest gains of socialist democracy, the citizens' broad rights and freedoms, their duties, the national and state structure, the system of power and administration organs and other important principles of socialist statehood.

All this, the speaker summed up, develops Lenin's teaching on socialism and communism and makes a great contribution to Marxism-Leninism.

The new constitution clearly determines that the party is the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and of all state and social organizations and expresses the interests, thoughts and expectations of the people.

Every line of the new constitution clearly and convincingly attests the true triumph of real people's power, which genuinely guarantees a working person great rights such as never have existed and never can exist in the world of capital.

The further increase in the role of the soviets, the provision for the broad participation of youth, public organizations and worker collectives in state administration and many other of the constitution's provisions are directed toward the development of socialist democracy along the path of our statehood's gradual progress into communist social self-administration.

The special chapter of the constitution on the principles of the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy is new evidence of our purposeful foreign policy in the struggle for lasting peace and security, for disarmament, for averting a new world war and for mutually advantageous cooperation and friendship among peoples.

Today everyone can see that our party's principled and consistent course in the sphere of foreign policy and the successful realization of the peace program are producing visible results. The threat of a new world war has been considerably reduced, concrete steps are being taken to halt the arms race and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with differing social systems is developing on an increasingly broad scale.

The communists and entire working people of Kazakhstan, as indeed all Soviet people, Comrade Kunayev said, well understand that the realization of the new constitution means primarily the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defense might, selfless labor for the good of society, and the successful fulfillment of the plans and high socialist pledges for the jubilee year and the whole five-year plan.

In this portentous time we are right to stress again at the top of our voices the republic's tremendous socioeconomic and cultural successes, achieved as a result of the brilliant implementation of the party's Leninist national policy and the unselfish support of all the fraternal peoples, primarily the great Russian people.

Having clearly and convincingly described the successes achieved by the republic in the years of Soviet power, Comrade Kunayev dwelt on the main results of the progress in fulfilling the 25th Party Congress' historic tasks.

The mass creative initiative of Kazakhstan's working people and the shock rhythm of Jubilee Year give us the right to speak of the remarkable achievements with which our republic, as indeed the whole country, welcomed the nationwide festival--the day of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution--and are going out to welcome the glorious 60th anniversary of Great October.

On 28 September, ahead of schedule, the 9-month plan for Jubilee Year for the volume of output sold and the production of the most important types of industrial articles was fulfilled. There was an increase in the volumes of oil extraction, ferrous and non-ferrous metal ore extraction, electric power output and production of rolling equipment, agricultural machinery, tractors and instruments.

The main aim is now to maintain the rates achieved, to complete the year successfully and to improve all quality indicators in order in the decisive third year of the 10th Five-Year Plan to work efficiently, rhythmically and with the highest results.

Comrade Kunayev recalled that Kazakhstan has on its agenda weighty new questions whose successful solution will strengthen the all-union economy and raise it to a qualitatively new level. Among these tasks are the development of the Ekibastuz Power and Fuel Complex, whose total capacity will be unequalled. The work of transforming the Pavlodar Tractor Plant for production of the powerful "K-701" must be developed more actively. According to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions, it is planned to develop

the republic's phosphates industry at a more intensive pace on the basis of the exceptionally rich phosphate deposits in the south and west of the republic, which will have a favorable effect on further raising the efficiency of the whole country's rural economy.

In these and many other large-scale projects, Comrade Kunayev said, a great role is played by the city of Alma-Ata and the capital's oblast, which possess great relative weight in the republic's economy, especially in industry, ranking second after Karaganda.

Because of this the results of the work of the people of Alma-Ata are felt not only by the republic but by the whole country. The enterprises and organizations of Alma-Ata and the oblast do not have the right to work badly, not only because there is no such right in our country but also because they are always on view and their example is followed. More than a few of the Alma-Ata labor collectives are the initiators of remarkable patriotic initiatives, a school of leading experience and a model for all the republic's enterprises. All this is splendid.

But at the same time they have not yet learned everywhere to work in the spirit of the time, in the spirit of the party's requirements. Even in Alma-Ata, some enterprises are not managing even something as important as the fulfillment of the plan for labor productivity. It is necessary to intensify decisively the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and to wage the necessary struggle to assimilate capacities commissioned.

The Kapchagay Porcelain Factory has been working for 2 years now, yet the exploitation of the planned capacity here is not more than one-fourth. The prefabricated components production of the "Dzhetysu" Association, the hardware accessories plant and several other Alma-Ata enterprises are not working at full capacity.

The growth of labor productivity and return on capital, the reduction of materials intensiveness, the improvement of quality--all these are fundamental questions of the development of the economy on which the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans by each collective depends and which cannot be separated from one another--they are closely interconnected, and now all the efforts of party committees, ministries, departments and associations must be concentrated on them, taking into account work in the approaching winter conditions and, of course, the special importance of the decisive third year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

As the decisions of the 25th Congress and the new constitution stress, the highest goal of social production under socialism is the fullest satisfaction of the people's growing material and spiritual requirements.

In this connection the speaker spoke in detail of the tasks of the light, food, meat and dairy, local and other sectors of industry producing consumer goods.

The capital of the republic has a good watchword--"From Alma-Ata Means Excellent!" It is now confirmed by the fact that more than 250 articles are produced with the seal of quality. But, it is early days for complacency, all the more so as individual enterprises are already beginning to surrender the ground they have gained. The products of the Dzerzhinskiy Knitted Goods Association are beginning to lose their former renown. The quality of footwear from the "Dzhetysu" Association is improving slowly. The oblast's oldest enterprise--the Kargaly Cloth Combine--is putting inferior quality goods on the market. There are complaints about the produce of the food, meat and dairy industries.

Much has been spoken about quality and much done, too. This cannot be denied. But, the speaker appealed, through common efforts let each person at his own particular job work in accordance with the requirements of the times and with the requirements of the party's decisions and targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, which is designed to really be a Five-Year Plan of efficiency and quality everywhere.

Comrade Kunayev went on to dwell on the state of affairs in capital construction on whose tempo, volume and quality the solution of many social tasks connected with enhancing the material well-being of the working people depends. In all sectors of the economy dozens of major enterprises are being built and the appearance of cities and villages is being transformed. All territorial-production complexes are developing rapidly, and the production capacities of each of the sectors are being increased. Since the start of the five-year plan fixed capital worth more than R9 billion has been commissioned in the republic. Over the first 9 months of this year, homes with a total floor area of more than 3-million square meters have been built with state capital investment.

Since the beginning of the year, in Alma-Ata alone, homes with a total floor area in excess of 250,000 square meters, schools providing more than 3,000 places and kindergartens with places for 1,100 children have been commissioned. Much money, physical resources and equipment is always allocated by the state for construction work.

But, assessing objectively the condition of construction work in Alma-Ata and the oblast, the speaker voiced a number of serious critical comments. It was pointed out that the obkom and the Alma-Ata Gorkom ought to intensify the struggle to eliminate the shortcomings in construction work that have been indicated and to enhance the role and raise the responsibility for the state of affairs in construction of the raykoms, rayispolkoms, the economic leaders of construction projects, clients, draft planners and other workers who are called upon to insure the efficient organization of construction work.

It is particularly important to insure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan for commissioning projects nearing completion, homes, kindergartens, schools, hospitals and other cultural and everyday installations.

Topical problems of the further development of transport and communications, science and public health in accordance with the demands of the new constitution and the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress were raised in Comrade Kunayev's report.

You know, Comrade Kunayev said, what truly Leninist concern permeates those provisions in our new constitution which deal with land, the thrifty attitude toward it, the enhancement of fertility, the rational use of natural resources and the guaranteeing of their replacement and the improvement of man's environment.

All this applies fully to the agriculture of our republic and to its achievements and development prospects.

The republic's agricultural workers have been struggling with unprecedented enthusiasm and creative energy for the successful practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The current year has proved difficult in terms of weather. But even under these conditions many sovkhoses, kolkhoses and rayons and certain oblasts obtained good harvests and achieved good successes in livestock raising.

The achievements of the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast's workers, who poured more than 18 million pounds of rice into the motherland's granaries, were considerable. The selfless labor of the workers of the Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast received a high assessment in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's greetings.

A good grain harvest was gathered in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, which is successfully fulfilling its adopted pledges for the sale of grain to the state.

The cotton growers of the south of the republic are laboring remarkably.

This year a good potato crop has been grown and the republic has considerably overfulfilled the plan for the sale of this crop to the state.

The workers of livestock farmsteads are waging a persistent struggle to increase the numbers of publicly-owned livestock and to increase the production and sale to the state of livestock-raising produce. Procurements of livestock and poultry, milk, eggs and wool have increased considerably. The numbers of of publicly-owned livestock have increased.

The farms of Kustanayskaya, Kurgayskaya, Kokchetavskaya and Mangyshlaksкая oblasts have achieved the best results in livestock raising. They have already fulfilled the annual plan for the sale of milk to the state.

Alma-Atinskaya Oblast occupies a special place in the republic's agricultural production, just as it does in industry. In recent years it has become a major producer of corn grain, rice and potatoes. The development which has been begun of the tracts of land on the right bank of the Ili River, where rich yields of rice, corn and onions are already being gathered, can be cited as an example of a good attitude toward land. The oblast has taken a step

forward in terms of the growth of qualitative indicators, too. Many sovkhozes and kolkhozes are achieving high milk yields and obtaining good harvests--which is having a positive effect on the improvement of the supplies to the inhabitants of the republic's capital, cities and rayon centers.

At the same time, a more profound analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture shows that the oblast has very great reserves and potential which are being utilized by no means fully. Take the production of vegetables. At first glance it would appear that everything is well here. But the oblast is not providing the inhabitants of Alma-Ata with the widest possible range of vegetables, it is not supplying the necessary quantity of tomatoes, cucumbers, early crops and greens but is instead covering vegetable requirements with bulk supplies of cabbage.

It is, therefore, appropriate today to remind the oblast leaders and the raykom secretaries of L. I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that there is nothing "trivial" here--you cannot substitute a potato for an onion.

Comrade Kunayev indicated in detail, with reference to specific examples and facts, the reserves and potential still being utilized by no means fully in the agriculture of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, particularly in terms of providing the inhabitants of the republic's capital with a good range of vegetables and with meat, milk and other livestock-raising produce. Serious and valid criticism was leveled against the leaders of Dzhambulskiy, Kaskelenskiy, Kurtinskiy, Chilikskiy and a number of other rayons for the slow elimination of shortcomings in agricultural production.

Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, which is located in quite different conditions from those of, for instance, Mangyshlaksкая and Guryevskaya oblasts, the speaker stressed, has all the opportunities to eliminate the shortcomings that have occurred, to achieve a further growth of agricultural production, and to provide the people of the capital with all the necessary produce from livestock raising and arable farming. At the same time it is important to take resolute steps to increase fish production on the basis of large natural bodies of water and also, particularly, on the basis of fish farms.

The crucial period has now arrived for the rural workers of preparing for the wintering of publicly-owned livestock. The lessons of past years have taught certain leaders something, but some of them constantly forget about this and lapse into carelessness and into sentiments along the lines of: If the worst happens, we shall, they say, not be abandoned to our misfortune but will be helped out. We do, indeed, have a big and generous state. But it is necessary to resolutely bid farewell to any parasitical sentiments not only when preparing for and conducting the wintering period but also in all other questions. Everyone must understand this, and there can be no other opinions on this score.

Talking of questions connected with the further improvement of trade, public catering and consumer services, the speaker recalled that much has been done just recently in these crucial spheres. In the last 5-year period dozens of large, modern stores and public catering establishments were built in the republic's capital and in the oblast. A large trading center, a kolkhoz market, a mechanized fruit and vegetable depot with a capacity of 20,000 tons, a consumer services center and other special-purpose enterprises have been commissioned in Alma-Ata.

The broader use of progressive new forms and methods in trade and at public catering enterprises has promoted the further improvement of services to the population.

At the present time, the speaker observed, both the oblast and the capital have sufficient funds and resources at their disposal to cater fully for the populace's requirements with respect to industrial goods and foodstuffs.

Despite this, we are still receiving complaints about faults in trade and various interruptions in supply. The reason for this lies not in the absence of goods resources but in the failure to insure timely delivery and the unsatisfactory organization of trade services to the population. Thus, trade is not up to standard, for instance, in the Alma-Ata's "Rossiya," "Kooperator" and "Yuzhnyy" stores, in the capital's third microdistrict or in the city of Kapchagay. Up to now trade in goods on a commission basis has been unsatisfactory.

In some catering enterprises the menus are very monotonous, and vegetable dishes are not found even in the rich fall season.

In the trade network and in catering there are still dishonest people who enter this sphere with the aim of making a personal profit. Such facts were discovered, in particular, in the oblast Potrebsoyuz system and the Alma-Ata City Trade Administration.

All this means that the party and soviet organs and the militia, prosecution service and court, people's control and press organs must intensify the struggle to purge trade of dishonest elements materially and morally detrimental to our society, to set up a reliable defense against rogues and swindlers, and to carry out painstaking work to introduce exemplary order into trade. They must be guided absolutely by the requirement of Article 10 of the new constitution: "No-one has the right to use socialist property for personal gain and other mercenary ends."

It has long been time also to bring order into consumer services to the population of the oblast and the city. This especially concerns the work of all kinds of shops providing minor services, bathhouses, hairdressers and laundries. The capital's oblast and the city of Alma-Ata must also be a model in the sphere of consumer services.

One of the brightest features distinguishing the new constitution from the old is the fact that it affirms not simply the right to work but the right to choose a profession in accordance with the individual's capabilities and inclinations and demands a particularly attentive approach to the labor education of young people. Crucial problems lie before us, and a leading role in resolving them belong to the organs of people's vocational and technical, higher and secondary specialized education and especially to the komsomol, since labor education is inseparable from communist education.

It is necessary to encourage and support the aspiration of young people to join the ranks of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry, and not merely to support, but to help, with the whole system of educational work, the cultivation of worker's honor and pride in young people.

In the course of the discussion of the draft constitution many proposals were put forward on questions of educating the growing generation. In his concluding speech at the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Illich Brezhnev noted that the desire to enshrine the obligations of parents in terms of the upbringing and education of children in enforceable enactments is worthy of attention.

This is an extremely important question.

Socialist reality provides many examples of the favorable influence of the family on the formation of young citizens of the land of the soviets. It is true that excessive parental tutelage and incorrect orientation lead to undesirable results. Some parents try to protect their children from the tempering effect of work.

We have no shortage of good measures for improving educational work among young people, but their effectiveness sometimes remains low. In this connection, the speaker cited convincing facts testifying to the necessary intensification of the educational process among students and young people studying.

Now that the new constitution is living and acting, Comrade Kunayev stressed, it is important to insure the further improvement of all our work in labor and communist education in all directions. To bring up young people to be educated, politically and morally mature, ready for labor and the defence of the fatherland, a worthy successor to the older generations and a reliable support for the Soviet system--this is our main task.

Our constitution raises with renewed vigor the role of culture, art and literature in the further development of Soviet society. No capitalist state is capable of insuring for its citizens the rights to social development and culture that are now guaranteed here by the fundamental law.

The constitution's weighty words that "the state is concerned with the preservation, augmentation and broad exploitation of spiritual values for the moral and esthetic education of Soviet people and the raising of their cultural level" speak convincingly of the humanist nature of our society, where everything is arranged to serve man, for his good and on his behalf.

The example of our republic is vivid evidence of how to augment spiritual values. In recent years alone we have created several new theaters, philharmonic societies, a circus, a museum of art, and the Khalyu Publishing House for children and young people. Alongside Kazakh and Russian creative collectives we have the world's only Uigur theater, a Korean theater, and the German "Freundschaft" variety ensemble working successfully. It was recently decided to create a German drama theater.

The achievements of the scientific and creative intelligentsia of the republic's capital are generally known. They are deservedly recognized by our country and far beyond its borders. But, frankly, the contribution to this from the party obkom and gorkom could and should undoubtedly be greater.

In this context a great deal of work remains to be done, because the serious shortcomings named at the 14th Kazakhstan CP Congress have not yet been eradicated. Moreover, new omissions have been added to the old ones. Thus, in many houses of culture, clubs and libraries in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast creative work is hardly glimmering. Serious shortcomings in cultural services for stock-raisers, particularly on distant pastures, have not yet all been overcome.

All this must be the object of the particular attention and concern for the party, Soviet and trade union organs and the Ministry of Culture.

The inclusion in the fundamental law of the right of citizens to participate in the administration of state and social affairs is also embodied in the sphere of maintaining law and order and legality. In the republic almost 500,000 people take part in preserving social order as voluntary people's militiamen.

The nationwide discussion of the draft constitution showed the Soviet people's vital interest in further strengthening socialist legality and public order. Everyone is unanimously and justly demanding from the state and public organizations a sharp intensification of the struggle against parasites, drunkards, embezzlers and other antisocial elements.

This is why it is essential tirelessly to improve the activity of the organs of the procuracy, internal affairs, courts, justice and people's control and to help them in every way in their noble and responsible work, which demands constant public support.

The party and soviet organs, ministries and departments, trade union, komsomol and other public organizations are now faced with a particularly important task--the practical implementation of the new constitution. This is not the task of a month or a year. But it must begin to be resolved now, furthering in every way the growth of the working people's labor and socio-political activity, awakening new creative forces in them and raising the responsibility of everyone in the work entrusted to them.

It is, first of all, essential to carefully examine all the working people's concrete proposals and remarks put forward during the course of the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution of improving the work of concrete sectors of economic and cultural construction and to adopt measures for their practical implementation.

The materials of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session must not simply be discussed at oblast, city and rayon

meetings of the party aktiv and at party meetings but all their activity must be examined in the light of the new constitution provisions and the tasks set by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his report and concluding speech at the session. These questions must be at the center of attention of all communists at the election meetings in primary party organizations, too.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instruction that every article, every provision of the new constitution must fully enter living practice in the daily activity of all state organs, all officials and all citizens everywhere must be the true program of action for us.

In our daily activity we must be guided by the instruction that the constitutional consolidation of the leading and directing role of the party in the life of Soviet society gives no privileges to party members. On the contrary, it imposes even greater duties on them.

In the light on these demands the role and responsibility of all our cadres grow immeasurably. Whatever position a man holds he is bound, Comrade Kunayev stressed, first of all to take into consideration the sociopolitical and educational aspects of his activity, to be sensitive to people, to their needs and requirements and to set an example in work and daily life.

The implementation of the requirements of the fundamental law makes great demands of the people's soviets, trade union, komsomol and other public organizations. This, let us say so directly, is the widest field of activity for all of us. Now and in the future it is important by all forms and means to facilitate the creation in every collective of a healthy moral and psychological climate, an industrious mood and a spirit of friendship and comradely mutual assistance. It is necessary actively to utilize the force of law and public opinion in the struggle against shortcomings, infringements of labor discipline and other antisocial phenomena.

Party, komsomol and trade union organizations must significantly improve ideological work in literally every collective and form in the people a genuine communist view of the world, civic maturity and responsibility for every word and deed.

We must decisively eradicate stereotyping and formalism in agitation and propaganda work and all ideological work.

It is important to enshrine and make broad use of the experience of ideological work.

It is important to enshrine and make broad use of the experience of ideological accumulated in the process of the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution and the preparation for the 60th anniversary of October in the propagandizing and elucidation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the new constitution.

Social scientists and all propaganda cadres must make their contribution to propagandizing the country's fundamental law. In scientific elaborations and statements and in the system of party studies they are called upon to bring the content and essence of the new constitution and our tasks to the awareness of all people. It is important to help evolve in each person a high political culture and awareness of the necessity for unconditional fulfillment of their obligations toward society.

In a word, all means of ideological influence must be directed to bringing to the consciousness of everyone the content of the constitution and the historic significance of this most important theoretical and political document, and to arousing new enthusiasm in the struggle for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

And, of course, attention must be given as a first priority to the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges adopted in honor of a worthy greeting for the glorious 60th anniversary of great October--the bright holiday of all progressive mankind, which we are approaching with the epoch's most remarkable document--the new constitution of the great land of the soviets.

At the present time, Comrade Kunayev said, the necessity arises for the elaboration and adoption of new constitutions in all union and autonomous republics. For this purpose, a competent commission to elaborate a new constitution of the Kazakh SSR has been set up and has already begun work.

In literally all aspects of our sociopolitical activity and socioeconomic life the republic's new constitution must become a document worthy of our time--a time of the confident movement of the unified soviet people forward to communism.

The new USSR Constitution, the constitution of a mature socialist society, has come into force. The working people of our republic, like those of the whole country, are full of determination to implement each provision, filled with great meaning, of our new, people's constitution.

It cannot be otherwise, for our people realize profoundly, with all their social experience, with all their intelligence, that the constitution of the land of the soviets represents their real civil rights and freedoms, the guarantee of the further flourishing of the beloved fatherland, its happy tomorrow.

By means of their heroic deeds Soviet people are step by step approaching the time of which mankind has dreamed for centuries. And this splendid future, as Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stressed at the extraordinary seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "Does not lie beyond the frontiers of the present. The future is founded in the present, and by resolving the tasks of today, the day of socialism, we gradually approach tomorrow, the day of communism."

This end is already being severed, and will be reliably served, by the adopted constitution. And communists and all working people, including those of Alma-Atinskaya Oblast, now have no more important and fundamental task than to reply to the party's concern with great new deeds, shock work, a communist attitude to labor and an all-round increase in the might of the republic and of the country.

Permit me, Comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the working people of Kazakhstan to assure the Central Committee of our party, the Central Committee Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that we will all continue to devote our utmost skill, energy and strength for the sake of the flourishing of our beloved motherland, for the sake of the triumph of our common cause, and for the sake of lasting and irreversible peace on earth.

CSO: 1800

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY AKTIV ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 77 pp 1,2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Under the Party's Leadership to New Victories in Communist Building. A Meeting of the Moscow City Party Organization Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the Moscow City Party Organization Aktiv was held yesterday in the State Central Concert Hall.

The participants in the aktiv meeting discussed the question of the results of the October (1977) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation, and the tasks of the city party organization arising out of the report delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, on the Draft Constitution of the USSR and the results of its nationwide discussion.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

A report was delivered to the aktiv meeting by Moscow CPSU Gorkom First Secretary V. V. Grishin.

On 3 October 1977, Grishin said, there was a CPSU Central Committee plenum which wholly and entirely approved the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, and approved in the main the Draft of the USSR Constitution submitted to the Constitutional Commission with the additions, clarifications and amendments introduced during the nationwide discussion. The plenum resolved to submit the Draft Constitution for the examination of the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session was held 4 through 7 October in the Kremlin. On the instruction of the party Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev delivered a report on the Draft Constitution and the results of its nationwide discussion.

The profound, brilliant report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev is packed with important political generalizations and an analysis of various aspects of our life and is imbued with communist conviction and optimism, a respectful attitude toward the opinion of the people and a deep faith in their creative strength. The report contains convincing substantiation of the amendments and additions to the draft proposed by the Constitutional Commission and answers the proposals and observations expressed during the nationwide discussion. It develops the fundamental problems of scientific communism, which are of important theoretical and practical significance.

The report gives a determined rebuff to bourgeois critics of the Draft USSR Constitution. In a sharply offensive form and by argument it exposes the devices and methods of imperialist and revisionist propaganda which is attempting to distort the democratic nature of our new fundamental law and misrepresent the role of the Communist Party in the life of Soviet society.

The session was held in an atmosphere of unanimity and great political enthusiasm. It was an expression of the indestructible cohesion of the Soviet people around the Communist Party and the CPSU Central Committee and of complete approval of the domestic and foreign policy of party and state and was a graphic demonstration of the tremendous authority and respect enjoyed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Expressing the will of the Soviet people and carrying out its instructions, the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the USSR Constitution unanimously and with great enthusiasm.

Thus the New USSR Constitution which had been carefully elaborated and has been discussed for 4 months by the entire Soviet people has been approved and has come into force as our country's fundamental law.

The people of Moscow, like all Soviet people, greeted with profound satisfaction, approval and great enthusiasm the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the Extraordinary Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, his statements at the session and the New USSR Constitution, which is in accord with the interests, aspirations and hopes of the working people.

The New USSR Constitution is an important historical landmark in the country's political history and in the building of communism. It contains the product of the 60 years of development of the Soviet state, the results of the labor and struggle of the Soviet people and their great victories won under the leadership of the CPSU. Each of its articles and provisions again and again confirms convincingly that the great ideas proclaimed by the October Socialist Revolution and the behests of Lenin are alive and triumphant.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the tremendous significance played by the adoption of the New USSR Constitution both for the internal development of our country and for the strengthening of the positions of the forces of socialism, peace and progress in the international arena. In particular he noted that the enshrinement in the fundamental law of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, emphasizing as it does the peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy, will be of tremendous international significance. The great aims of the Soviet Union's foreign policy enshrined in the Constitution will encounter increasing understanding and support on the part of many countries and broad sections of the world public.

The New USSR Constitution embodies the triumph of the socialist system and its political, social and economic order. It treats exhaustively questions of the Soviet Union's national state structure, the system of the organs of power and administration, social development and culture, foreign policy and all the main principles which in their unity make up the fundamental law of the Soviet State.

The USSR Constitution reflects the natural laws and particular features of the current stage of communist building--the stage of the developed socialist society. In his report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session Comrade L. I. Brezhnev scientifically defined developed socialism as a law-governed stage of the development of the communist social formation.

The New Constitution legislatively proclaims that the highest goal of the state of the whole people is the building of a classless communist society in which social communist self-administration will undergo development.

Our country's entire life is linked with the activities of the Communist Party created by Lenin. The Soviet people wholeheartedly approved the constitutional enshrinement of the fact that the CPSU is the leading and directing force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and of all state and public organizations.

The Draft of the USSR Constitution which was examined at the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and comprehensively discussed and adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, Grishin went on to say, is the result of the great fruitful work of the Constitutional Commission. The CPSU Central Committee was engaged in earnest on questions of the drawing up of the Constitution. The draft was examined twice at Central Committee plenums.

This entire work was led by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and directly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the Constitutional Commission. His enormous experience as an outstanding politician and party official, his all-round knowledge in the sphere of state and economic building and international relations and his profound intellect and erudition helped to solve many of the Constitution's key problems in the most correct way. The fact that the preparation of the draft was conducted creatively and on a scientific basis and became a vital matter for millions of working people was to his very great credit.

During the discussion of the Draft Constitution and also at the meetings devoted to the adoption of the fundamental law the people of Moscow--like all Soviet people--expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their tireless labor in implementing the plans of communist building. The meetings took the form of a graphic demonstration of the indestructible unity of party and people, the strong cohesion of working people around the Communist Party, the CPSU Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the readiness to continue to struggle unstintingly for the great ideals of the Leninist party and for the building of communism.

The nationwide discussion of the Draft USSR Constitution became an important stage in its preparation. In Moscow it took place with great enthusiasm. The working people of the capital, as of the entire country, expressed their wholehearted approval of the Draft Constitution, the results of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The meetings of the party aktiv of the city and rayons, the sessions of city and rayon soviets and the party, worker, trade union and Komsomol meetings at labor collectives and at the population's places of residence were held in an active and businesslike atmosphere. A total of more than 34,000 meetings were held--including 9,000 open party meetings, 20,000 worker and trade union meetings and 7,000 Komsomol meetings. More than 5.5 million people, or virtually the entire adult population of the capital, participated in them.

Striving to insure as wide, free and genuinely businesslike a discussion of the Draft Constitution as possible, party organizations performed great work in bringing this important document's entire content to every Muscovite.

The Draft Constitution was studied within the political and economic education system. Many lectures and reports were read and talks given at labor collectives, educational establishments and citizens' places of residence on this subject. Visual political agitation was mounted everywhere. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organization activists and economic workers, scientists, teachers, specialists and party and labor veterans took part in all this work.

The fact that this work produced positive results is proven by the tens of thousands of letters to party and soviet organs and the mass information media in which working people approved the draft and submitted their proposals.

Throughout the country as a whole about 400,000 proposals were made during the nationwide discussion. This made it possible to improve the Draft Constitution and introduce into it a number of useful additions, clarifications and amendments.

In Moscow almost 17,000 proposals were submitted on the draft's structure and articles alone, while a total of more than 120,000 responses, observations and proposals were forthcoming from citizens.

On the recommendation of the Constitutional Commission the USSR Supreme Soviet introduced changes to 110 of the Draft Constitution's articles, added one new article and adopted 150 amendments to and clarifications of the text.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on the substance of the changes and amendments.

The discussion of the Draft Constitution went far beyond an analysis of the text itself. It was linked with the topical tasks of our building. The practical activities of various components of the party, soviet and economic apparatus and unsolved problems and shortcomings in work were in the working people's field of view.

And the greatest number of proposals and observations were on such problems as the further development of Soviet democracy, the strengthening of labor discipline, the struggle against antisocial manifestations, protection of socialist property, rational exploitation of natural resources, improvement of social policy, the struggle against bureaucracy and the strengthening of socialist legality.

About 25,000 of the proposals and observations made by the people of Moscow concern problems and shortcomings in the city's development and economy and the municipal and services sphere. They include 7,000 proposals and observations touching on questions of improving the work of industrial enterprises, about 3,000 on the work of construction organizations, 2,500 on that of transport and communication enterprises, 3,000 on that of trade, everyday and medical services and more than 2,000 on the work of rayon services.

Party, soviet and economic organs and trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations must examine attentively all the proposals and observations made during the nationwide discussion of the Draft USSR Constitution by working people on the improvement of work in specific sectors of state, economic and cultural building, take the necessary steps to realize them in practice and call to account those guilty of abuses and violations of the laws.

On the whole, L. I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the nationwide discussion of the Draft Constitution was a great political school both for the millions of ordinary workers in our country and the leading workers at various levels. The experience gained from this discussion must become a good boost for the activation of further work by all components of our party and the state apparatus.

In his report at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and at the USSR Supreme Soviet session Leonid Ilich Brezhnev dwelt on the tasks of party and state organs in connection with the adoption of the USSR Constitution. He said that now that the Constitution had been adopted it was necessary to clearly determine the procedure for bringing it into force. This procedure has been fixed by the law approved by the session.

It is necessary, L. I. Brezhnev stressed, that the working people's activity in connection with the nationwide discussion of the Draft Constitution not be extinguished and that every Soviet person feel that the Constitution has not been adopted in name only but is operative, alive, makes the state apparatus work more efficiently and stimulates citizens' social activity.

It is essential that we analyze everything Moscow's inhabitants spoke about in the course of the nationwide discussion, adopt the necessary measures, insure that every organ fulfills its duties accurately and efficiently and overcome mismanagement, laxity, irresponsibility and bureaucratism. To do this is one of the party organization's central tasks.

In connection with the adoption of the New USSR Constitution, the task has been set of insuring that all state organs and all officials and citizens strictly fulfill the demands of the fundamental law. And this obliges us to see that every person knows the Constitution well and understands it in depth.

The tasks which must be resolved in propagandizing and explaining the New USSR Constitution and the materials of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the Supreme Soviet extraordinary session to Moscow's working people, Grishin stressed, demand the city party organizations' constant attention and their daily and purposeful work.

All forms of political and economic study now include lessons on the study of the New Constitution and the materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet extraordinary session. These documents, together with the materials of the forthcoming celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October, must be studied in October-December not only in the party education system but also in political schools, political circles and study groups created during discussion of the draft fundamental law.

Party organizations and propagandists must utilize more fully the experience of work on the study of the draft fundamental law, raise as much as possible the ideological-political level of classes on the study of the New Constitution and by so doing promote the growth of the working people's social and labor activity. It is necessary to conduct propaganda of the New Constitution in such a way that its provisions enter into the living practice of the daily life and activity of party organizations, labor collectives, officials and all Muscovites.

Study of the USSR Constitution must be closely linked with the materials of the forthcoming measures on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Great October. It is intended to help people understand in greater depth the heroic path trodden by the Soviet people for 60 years, the leading role of the party in the development of our society and the scale and magnitude of the tasks standing before the Soviet people on the path to communism.

The city party organizations are called upon to carry out a great deal of work aimed at insuring that the citizens of Moscow know well their rights and duties and the ways and methods of accomplishing them so that they can apply them in the interests of the state. The extensive civil rights and freedoms are implemented the more fully the higher a person's responsibility and the more conscientiously he fulfills his duties to society. To reveal the unbreakable link between the rights and duties of Soviet citizens, to help cultivate in every person an understanding of his high duty and pride in the good name of the Muscovite--inhabitant of the USSR's capital--is the important task of party, soviet and public organizations. All organizational, explanatory, and propaganda work is designed to serve to insure that the implementation of the party's plans becomes the vital concern of every Muscovite.

The study and propaganda of the USSR Constitution must be linked with our practical affairs, with the activity of party organizations and working collectives in raising the efficiency and quality of work, achieving the best end results for the outcome of the second year and the entire Five-Year plan as a whole, and developing the competition for a fitting welcome to the October jubilee. It is necessary that it further the enlistment of working people in active participation in resolving the key problems of the economy's development in the 10th Five-Year plan and in the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

The nationwide discussion and adoption of the New USSR Constitution and the upcoming celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--these historic events are a powerful boost to the further enhancement of the political and labor activeness of Muscovites, as well as of our entire people. This has found graphic reflection in patriotic initiatives and in the tremendous scope of the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the current year and the 10th Five-Year plan and for the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Approximately half a million workers and 12,000 teams have adopted pledges to fulfill the targets of 2 or more years of the Five-Year plan by 7 November. By the day that the USSR Supreme Soviet session opened, more than half of them had completed the fulfillment of their adopted pledges ahead of schedule.

The capital's working people have achieved good results during the pre-October competition. Collectives of industrial enterprises completed the output sales plan for the first 9 months ahead of schedule--28 September. Above-plan output worth hundreds of millions of rubles was

manufactured. Production of 2,000 new types of output has been started up since the beginning of the year. The technical and economic work indicators of industry have improved.

However, we have many shortcomings in the work of industry, transport, construction and municipal services. The efforts of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic workers and all Muscovites must be aimed at eliminating them.

The capital's working people are continuing with honor the labor watch of the jubilee year and seeking to augment with selfless work their contribution to the nationwide struggle for a fitting welcome for the October Jubilee and to complete the current year's plan targets ahead of schedule. Additional socialist pledges are being adopted at many meetings, and all the capital's labor collectives have proclaimed the days remaining until the 60th anniversary of October days of shock work and have resolved--for the day of the all-Moscow subbotnik--15 October--to produce industrial output worth tens of millions of rubles, to fulfill a large volume of construction and installation work, to transport a considerable quantity of national economic freight and to carry out much work on providing public services and amenities, cleaning the city and preparing the capital to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Great October.

The chief task of the city party organization now is to consolidate the results achieved, to support the initiatives of progressive workers in every possible way and to develop labor enthusiasm. Guided by the experience of the pre-October socialist competition, it is necessary to direct the creative initiative and enthusiasm of the working people toward successfully fulfilling the state plans of the jubilee year and the socialist pledges adopted in industry, construction, transport and municipal services and to create favorable conditions for successful work in the third year of the 10th Five-Year plan.

Raykoms, party organizations and labor collectives are called upon to take an active part in formulating and approving the plans for 1978. It is necessary here to prevent a reduction in the growth rate achieved in all sectors of the national economy, to seek the approval of strenuous plans, to devote special attention to raising labor productivity and to insure that the entire increase in the volume of production and a considerable proportion of construction and installation work and transport operations is obtained as a result of this.

The attention of party organizations and economic leaders must be concentrated on steadily increasing the capacities of industrial enterprises and construction and transport organizations. The full startup of planned capacities in all enterprises and works and the use of uninstalled equipment require special attention. It is also necessary to insure the rational use of labor resources, a reduction in material and financial expenditure in production and construction and the economical consumption of metal, materials and fuel and energy resources. It is precisely this that expresses the party's demand--work better, more efficiently and with the maximum return.

All activity in further developing the national economy and raising the quality of work must be combined with resolving the task of turning the capital into a model communist city. This means insuring the fulfillment of the economic, technical and social development plans elaborated in all enterprises and organizations and developing more widely the competition to turn the city's enterprises and establishments, educational institutions, microregions and rayons into model ones.

It is necessary to strive for the further development of municipal services, to raise the standard of maintenance of the housing pool, carry out the comprehensive provision of territories with public services and amenities and improve the working of city transport.

The work of trade and domestic services, the enhancement of their technical equipment and the introduction of progressive service methods demand daily attention. It is necessary to insure that high work standards become the everyday norm for every enterprise in the capital in the services sphere.

Timely and good-quality preparations for winter are one of the important factors in the successful fulfillment of the tasks confronting us. Everything necessary must be done to insure the steady working of all sectors of Moscow's national economy under winter conditions. The creation of sufficient groundwork for next year, and particularly for the winter, is of great significance in industry and construction.

It is an important task to finish laying in fruit and vegetable produce for the winter, to preserve it carefully and to insure that the city population has an uninterrupted supply of potatoes and vegetables.

The soviets of people's deputies are faced with great tasks in connection with the adoption of the New USSR Constitution. We must enhance the role of the Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviets of people's deputies and increase their activeness in resolving questions of developing the city, its economy, economic activities and domestic services. The soviets are urged to devote more attention to fulfilling the voters' mandates, to improve this work, to take a more responsible attitude toward the working people's suggestions and comments and to wage a resolute struggle against violations of the laws and a purely formal attitude toward work and people.

It is necessary to further improve the work of trade union and Komsomol organizations and seek to enhance the activeness of all their organs and to intensify the education of trade union and Komsomol workers.

The tasks which the capital's communists and working people now have to resolve are important and crucial, the speaker emphasized. In implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the Five-Year Plan targets, preparing a fitting welcome for the 60th anniversary of Great October and insuring the implementation of the provisions of the New USSR Constitution the Moscow City Party Organization is called upon to insure a

further rise in the standard of all its work. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his report at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the violation of the New Constitution will signify a still greater increase in the responsibility of the party as the leading and directing force of Soviet society.

The increase in the role of the party is an increase in the role and responsibility of each party organization and all its members. The broader the scope of our creative activity and the more complex the problems that have to be resolved, the higher the role and responsibility of the party organization leading the masses. It is necessary to insure that the forms and methods of the organizational and political work of party organizations and of their leadership of economic and cultural building accord as fully as possible with the great tasks set before the party and the people by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The adoption of the new USSR fundamental law was a great historic milestone on the glorious revolutionary path of our people led by the Communist Party. While confirming and consolidating the achievements of the past 60 years of socialist building, the Constitution contains preconditions for further progress toward communism. To realize the great communist ideals it is necessary to do much strenuous work and, to use Lenin's expression, to go constantly forward and strive for more.

In conclusion Grishin assured the CPSU Central Committee that the Moscow City Party Organization, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the Extraordinary Seventh USSR Supreme Soviet Session and by the points and conclusions in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reports at the Central Committee Plenum and the Supreme Soviet session, will do everything to insure the implementation of the New USSR Constitution and the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and will augment its contribution to the great cause of communist building.

CSO: 1800

MASHEROV ADDRESSES MEETING ON NEW USSR CONSTITUTION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Oct 77 pp 1-2 LD

[BELTA report: "The Ideas of October, the Behests of Lenin Are Being Successfully Implemented"]

[Excerpt] ...The "Minskiy Traktorny Zavod imeni V.I. Lenina" Production Association. Thousands of workers, engineers and employees came to the machine shop on 10 October bearing colorful banners and placards to a meeting devoted to the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. It was opened by A.P. Kozlov, secretary of the Association's Party Committee.

P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those assembled, delivered a speech at the meeting.

We are all boundlessly pleased and happy, he said, and experience a sense of profound satisfaction and pride in connection with a truly epochmaking event of enormous historical significance--the adoption of the fundamental law of the developed socialist society by which Soviet people will live, work and build communism.

There is profound meaning in the fact that the constitution of communist creation has been adopted on the threshold of the Great October Jubilee, whose ideas have been embodied in the building of the developed socialist society in the USSR.

The fundamental law of our state elaborated by the collective intelligence of Lenin's party, its Central Committee, the Politburo and the Constitutional Commission headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is based on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and the rich experience of state building in the USSR and the socialist countries and fully takes into account the conclusions and premises advanced by our party in recent years on the basis of the creative generalization of the practice of communist building and peaceful development.

The USSR Constitution which has been adopted expresses and enshrines a new historical frontier in the life of our society--a society in which mighty production forces and a progressive science and culture have been created, in which the people's well-being is constantly growing, and in which there are the broadest opportunities for the all-round development of the individual. It is a society of the working people and for the working people. Its essence wholly expresses the party's policy slogan: "Everything For the Sake of Man, For the Good of Man."

During the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution, which developed into a campaign unprecedented in terms of the mass nature and scale of the people's activeness and into a living manifestation of the truly triumphant Soviet democratism, our people demonstrated once again their monolithic cohesiveness around Lenin's party, their unshakable loyalty to the ideals of communism and their aspiration and readiness to fulfill successfully the tasks of communist building.

In our republic, as throughout the country, P.M. Masherov continued, a discussion as broad, free and truly businesslike as possible of this historic document has been insured. In all there have been over 113,000 meetings in Belorussia in which over 8 million people--essentially the entire adult population--have taken part.

During this great political campaign the working people of our republic made over 18,000 specific proposals, specifications and additions directly related to various chapters and articles of the USSR fundamental law. Virtually all the proposals which arrived from Belorussia coincided in terms of their content and political emphases with the opinion of our party and the entire Soviet people. Many of them, after examination by the constitutional commission, have been reflected in the country's fundamental law.

All this gives full grounds for saying that every line, every word of the draft new USSR Constitution passed through millions and millions of Soviet people's hearts and was checked by the collective wisdom and experience of the working people. The discussion of the draft constitution, by universal admission, was a great school of the masses' participation in the administration of the affairs of society and the state.

One of the notable features of the new constitution, P.M. Masherov stressed, is that it gives an extensive description of the role of the Communist Party in the socialist society. Soviet people connect all the outstanding achievements of their motherland and its revolutionary, combat and labor victories with the activity of Lenin's party.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, uniting in its ranks the best representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia, the party harmoniously expresses the fundamental interests of all classes and groups, nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

It is also pleasing to stress that urban and rural working people welcomed with profound satisfaction those lines of the document which further developed questions of the nature and role of labor under socialism and the activity of the production collectives and those which stated that only socially useful labor determines a person's position in our society.

Labor, active and honest labor, has always ennobled the worker in our country and given rise to the most profound respect and gratitude toward him. Our Soviet society, which sets itself the aim of turning labor into the first requirement of life, has granted its citizen the most important thing of all--the right to be master on his own land, the right to make it and consequently his life richer and more beautiful.

At the session it was noted with special satisfaction that the content of many remarks and proposals on the draft constitution concerned the problems of increasing the personal responsibility of every citizen for the work assigned him, for the growth of production efficiency and for the improvement of the quality of labor.

The socialist labor collective acts as the forge of these qualities and a school of our people's labor, political and moral education. Among the republic's leading collectives one of the top places rightly belongs to the friendly, industrious, many thousands-strong working family of tractor builders.

The tractor plant workers are successfully resolving the tasks of the Five-Year Plan and are building up production volumes with every passing year, and in the Jubilee Year they have already produced above-plan output worth R5.4 million, including 955 tractors. Some 60 percent of the plant's output has the state mark of quality. The labor and energy, knowledge and experience of the workers, engineers and technicians are aggregated and the great organizational and educational work performed by the party, trade union and komsomol organizations and the tireless quest of the production commanders, of one and all, are fused in these successes and achievements.

The large detachment of the enterprise's leading workers, of whom about 500 have already reported to the motherland the completion of their targets for the first 2 years of the Five-Year Plan, is a graphic embodiment of the best features of the cohesive labor family of tractor plant workers.

The struggle to improve production efficiency and the quality of labor not only at the individual worker's place but also in the team, shop and the plant as a whole has become the norm for behavior at the plant and has been embodied in the mass dissemination of valuable undertakings like "the workers' guarantee to a Five-Year Plan of quality" and "from the high quality of each person's work to the high effectiveness of the collective's labor."

Concern for the acceleration of the rates of scientific and technical progress, the speediest introduction into production of the latest scientific achievements and the training of highly skilled specialist cadres has dictated the

creation of a special training and scientific production association combining the tractor plant and the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute. This form of link between sciences and production is the most promising and effective.

The tractor builders have displayed high communist awareness and profound understanding of their social duty during this year's unbelievably hard harvesting season, P.M. Masherov continued. On the instructions of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and the republic's government, they set up, literally in days, special devices for bringing in the harvest on wet fields, which made it possible considerably to reduce the harvesting deadlines and lessen grain losses.

The collective is one of the creators and bearers of the remarkable traditions of the republic's working class. The production successes of many Belorussian collectives and their noticeably increased social status and high moral and psychological frame of mind have been achieved thanks to the creative use of the experience of the work of the plant's party organization and social organizations in enhancing the production and sociopolitical activeness of the labor collective--experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee. It is profoundly symbolic that the collective marked the day of the adoption of the new USSR Constitution with an interesting measure: An international labor shift--a holiday of the peoples' friendship and fraternity--took place at the plant. Here, on the main conveyor, representatives of our country, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia labored side by side, in a shock manner. This event visibly reflected the great principle of proletarian internationalism enshrined in our country's fundamental law.

Speaking of the great tasks facing the party and the Soviet people in connection with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, P.M. Masherov stressed that every article and every premise of the constitution must fully enter the living practice of the activity of all state organs and all officials and of all our citizens. And this means that Soviet people must know their constitution and their rights and freedoms and understand their indissoluble link with the conscientious fulfillment of their civic duties.

Now that the constitution is assuming the living flesh of daily reality and has become the legal foundation of our socialist way of life, the paramount task of political and organizational work is to bring every premise of the constitution and its essence and significance to the minds and hearts of every working person and of all citizens of the republic. Taking this into account, it is necessary to organize a profound, fundamental study of the materials of the seventh extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the provisions of the USSR Constitution in all collectives and all links of political and economic education. The party organizations are called on to help our people to acquire a profound understanding of the fact that the broadening of citizens' rights envisaged by the constitution also gives rise to a corresponding increase in responsibility for the appropriate and conscientious fulfillment of the high civic duties imposed on every person. It is above all the communists and komsomol members who must set an example in this matter and must show everywhere and in everything models of creative initiative and activeness and high responsibility and implacability toward shortcomings.

It is essential to resolve even more persistently and purposefully important questions like the improvement of production efficiency and the quality of work in all links, the intensification of attention to problems of social development, the improvement of working people's working and living conditions, the improvement of their qualifications, professional and general culture, and the improvement of all educational work with people in the spirit of the constant growth of their communist awareness and increasingly firm mastery of the high ideological and moral principles and norms of communist morality.

The adoption of the new USSR Constitution has engendered a mighty wave of initiative among the people. The atmosphere of festive elation which characterizes our life today is manifested not only in the decoration of the cities and villages but above all in the rapid labor rhythm of the creative daily life of pre-October socialist competition. The production collectives and individual workers are celebrating this notable event in the country's life with shock labor and new, higher pledges for the ahead of schedule fulfillment of the targets for the first 2 years and the Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Less than a month separates us from the holiday most dear to every Soviet person--the October Jubilee. There is no doubt that the working people of Belorussia, including the tractor plant workers, will mark this outstanding holiday fittingly with their creative deeds.

P.M. Masherov expressed the firm conviction that the Minsk tractor builders, on the firm basis of what has been achieved, augmenting their glorious labor traditions and developing each worker's high creative activeness and civic responsibility, will scale even loftier peaks in the development of production, and will fulfill successfully the targets of the first 2 years of the Five-Year Plan and their Jubilee socialist pledges.

P.M. Masherov ended his speech with exhortations in honor of our great motherland--the bulwark of peace, democracy and socialism--and in honor of the Leninist Communist Party--the proven leader of the Soviet people--and in honor of the heroic working class of the land of the soviets.

CSO: 1800

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES TASHKENT MEETING ON NEW CONSTITUTION

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 14 Oct 77 pp 1, 2 LD

[UZTAG report: "Under the Banner of the New Constitution: From a Meeting of the Aktiv of Tashkentskaya Oblast and Tashkent City Party Organizations"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people are working with unprecedented enthusiasm these days as they prepare to greet worthily the 60th anniversary of Great October. The New USSR Constitution is inspiring them to new feats to the glory of the motherland. This was discussed by the participants in a meeting of the aktiv of Tashkentskaya Oblast and Tashkent City party organizations on 13 October. Personnel of the republic's party, soviet and social organizations and ministry and department leaders participated in the meeting.

An honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was elected with great enthusiasm.

At the meeting Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, delivered a report on the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1977) Plenum and the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the party organizations' tasks stemming from the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev "On the Draft USSR Constitution (Fundamental Law) and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion."

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind, Sh. R. Rashidov said, are living under the influence of the Soviet Union's New Constitution. Like a beacon, it brightly illuminates the path to the communist future with an effulgent Leninist light, the light of Great October.

The October days of 1977, when the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have been held in Moscow, will go down in world history as a memorable, unique and outstanding event and will enter the heroic annals of our country as a great and joyful holiday of socialist democracy.

The plenum of our party's Central Committee totally approved the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, "On the Draft USSR Constitution (Fundamental Law) and the Results of Its Nationwide Discussion." The plenum submitted the draft for the consideration of the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Expressing the will of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously approved the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people.

Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's vivid report, which was profoundly well reasoned in the Leninist style, has made an indelible impression on us all. These theses and conclusions in the report and the New Soviet Constitution are outstanding political and ideological and theoretical documents which reveal the broad panorama of mature socialism's achievements, economic and political system, social structure, spiritual development and foreign policy.

Our party, its Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, himself made a tremendous contribution to the elaboration and creation of the New Constitution.

And today, when the New Soviet Constitution is living, operating and working, we cite over and over again, with pride, love and profound gratitude, the name of the main inspirer, organizer and architect of the creation of this extremely great document of our epoch--Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Leonid Il'ich's outstanding political and business qualities, inexhaustible will and energy, tremendous love of people and ability to direct, following the only correct course--the Leninist course--the thoughts and ideas of communists and all the Soviet people toward the cause of building communism have won him tremendous prestige and the sincere love of all Soviet people. His tireless theoretical and practical activity is the personification of profoundly scientific principles of the administration of the party and the state.

The measured formulas of the Constitution are the heart and soul of our Communist Party and its ideas and dreams, which are in step with the people's thoughts and aspirations. The preparation of the New Constitution, the truly nationwide discussion of it and the careful consideration of all the proposals and remarks which were received are an example of the Leninist style of the work which the party has carried out under Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's leadership.

The Soviet people have greeted the New Constitution as the results of the extremely great transformations stated by the world's first socialist revolution. And on the threshold of its 60-year jubilee every citizen of our country is seeing for himself over and over again that the importance of Great October for mankind's progress is increasing more and more.

The New Soviet Constitution has distilled the experience and wisdom of all generations of people. Behind every line of it and every guarantee of our rights and freedoms there lies the blood of revolutionaries, the millions of lives given in the struggle against fascism, the selfless labor of workers, peasants and the working intelligentsia--our whole glorious history, 60 militant, difficult and happy years.

It is the constitution of developed, mature socialism, when full scope is opened up for the operation of socialism's laws and the manifestation of its advantages in every sphere of social life. We can see our social system's organic integrity and dynamism, political stability and indestructible inner unity, the growing rapprochement between all classes and social groups and all nations and nationalities and the formation of a historically new social and international community of people--the Soviet people.

Our New Constitution--and this is its greatest magnetic force--reflects the results of the Communist Party's tremendous work to resolve the nationalities question and shows the real triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the friendship and fraternity among the Soviet peoples.

The chief particular feature and the core of the New Constitution are the further expansion of socialist democracy and the harmonious combination of the interests of the individual and society. The Soviet people are well aware that the genuine democratism of our state consists in the fact that the citizens' broad socioeconomic and political rights and freedoms are not only proclaimed but also guaranteed by the socialist state. The Constitution envisages real guarantees of such vitally important rights of Soviet citizens as the right to work, to education, to leisure, to health protection and to material security in old age and during illness, the right to housing and to enjoy cultural achievements and real rights to participate in the administration of state and social affairs.

The constitution has proclaimed that the CPSU is the leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the nucleus of its political system and of state and social organizations. Equipped with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the party determines the general prospect for society's development and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, leads the Soviet people's great creative activity and imparts a planned, scientifically substantiated character to their struggle for the victory of communism. All party organizations operate within the framework of the USSR Constitution.

Our Constitution is the offspring of all the people, and practically the whole adult population of the country participated in the discussion of it. The world has never seen people's activeness of such scope. Together with the entire Soviet people, Uzbekistan's working people widely discussed the draft of the fundamental law.

In the republic the draft of the Constitution was discussed in detail, with great attention and tremendous interest at party committee plenums, party aktiv meetings, at local soviet sessions, in Komsomol and trade union organizations and at citizens' places of residence. In all more than 100,000 meetings and rallies in which about 10 million people participated and at which almost 500,000 workers, kolkhoz members, representatives of the intelligentsia and young people spoke were held in Uzbekistan.

The discussion of the Constitution took the form of unanimous approval of our party's domestic and foreign policy and a mighty demonstration of the monolithic nature and cohesion of the communists and all the working people around the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo. It was a great political school for the Soviet people.

The main speaker and those who spoke at the meeting noted that the discussion of the draft of the fundamental law was a nationwide survey of the course of the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, contributed to activating all social life and awoke new creative forces among the people. Thousands of workers and hundreds of teams, sections, shops, enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have adopted stepped-up pledges, have sought out new reserves for raising production efficiency and work quality and have greeted their New Constitution with tremendous labor successes. This is graphically evident in the case of the republic and the capitals' Tashkentskaya Oblast. However, all reserves have still not been fully brought into operation. The task is to eliminate shortcomings more rapidly on the basis of an analysis of their causes.

CSO: 1800

LATVIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION, BREZHNEV REPORT

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 19 Oct 77 p 1 LD

[Latinform:"Information Report on Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee With the Participation of Republic's Broad Party, Soviet and Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee, in whose work the republic's broad party, Soviet and economic aktiv took part, was held in Riga 18 October.

A report "On the Results of the October (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of the extraordinary seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the tasks of the republic party organization stemming from the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, 'On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR and on the Results of its Nationwide Discussion'" was delivered at the plenum by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion of the report were: G.K. Ziyemelis, first secretary of Riga Gorkom; Ye. F. Moiseyev, first secretary of Daugavpils Gorkom; E.M. Ozols, first secretary of Liyepaya Gorkom; E.K. Beman, chairman of the Latvian People's Control Committee; hero of socialist labor G.M. Grineva, regulator of the VEF V.I. Lenin State Electrical Engineering Plant; A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvia Republic Council of Trade Unions; USSR People's artist V.M. Line, actress at the A. Upita State Academic Theater of Drama; L.P. Misans, first secretary of Dobelskiy Raykom; A.E. Bogdana, milkmaid at the "Priyekule" Sovkhoz in Liyepayskiy Rayon and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; N.G. Altukhov, Latvian minister of local industry, and A.K. Plaude, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

On behalf of the communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia the plenum participants unanimously approved the results of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum and the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and accepted as a militant action program the provisions and conclusions contained in the report

at the session by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Constitutional Commission. The Plenum assured the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that the republic party organization will do everything to insure the undeviating implementation of the new USSR Constitution and will work still more persistently on the fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress' historic decisions, and that the communists and all working people of the Latvian SSR will launch the socialist competition still more extensively and will greet the nationwide holiday--Great October's 60th anniversary--with new labor accomplishments.

The Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question discussed.

With great enthusiasm the Plenum participants sent greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

S.M. Nesterenko, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum.

CSO: 1800

USIA REORGANIZATION GIVES VOA MANDATE FOR INTERFERENCE

Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian 21 Oct 77 p 16 LD

[Article by S. Golyakov: "Mandate to Interfere?"]

[Text] Recent reports from the U.S. press and from press agencies on the forthcoming reorganization of the USIA contain one and the same refrain: the future destiny of VOA. The special interest in this question is explained by the fact that VOA is the USIA's main channel for penetrating the socialist countries. According to President Carter, "the most important audiences for our broadcasting abroad are in the Soviet Union and East Europe."

So far the plan for restructuring USIA has not been published, and the fate of VOA is unknown. But, quoting White House circles, the NEW YORK TIMES has already managed to report that "the most important aspect of the plan to create a new propaganda department is the President's guarantee of the independence of VOA's information functions."

What independence is under discussion? VOA is an official government radio station and for this reason must act with consideration for existing norms and rules of relations between sovereign states. It is forbidden to indulge in overtly flagrant interference in other countries' internal affairs. But it is precisely this which is giving no peace to some people in Washington. This is not the first year that people there have been talking about the need to give the "Voice" greater freedom in "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries. During the election campaign President Carter said that "VOA has become enmeshed in a spider's web of political restrictions introduced by the Department of State which are seriously fettering it and rendering it ineffectual."

Various ways of increasing the "Voice's" propaganda "efficiency" were suggested: for instance, turning it into an autonomous unit not accountable to the government or merging it with Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. But Congress rejected the proposals for various reasons. And now it is reported that the optimum version has been found. The radio station remains within the framework of the new propaganda department but receives almost

total independence in the selection and broadcasting of news. AP reported recently from Washington that, according to the new plan, in broadcasting official information VOA will indicate precisely its source, as is done in the United States when broadcasting an advertisement. In all other respects the "Voice's" employees will be unrestricted. Properly speaking, even before this reorganization VOA was loyally publicizing the American way of life, and the reform does not propose any special changes on this plane. Greater freedom in conducting subversive propaganda against the socialist countries is another matter. It looks as though the reorganization implies just such freedom. But what will this mandate to interfere in other people's affairs have in common with Washington's statements concerning its desire to strengthen mutual understanding among the peoples?

CSO: 1800

SOVIET CREATIVE UNIONS HOLD JOINT PLENUM

Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 19 Oct 77 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 October, TASS--The present and future generations of creative intellectuals will be always grateful to the party of Lenin for having inspired them to the creation of work of art reflecting the great revolutionary renovation of the world, said Georgiy Markov, the leader of the Writers' Union of the USSR.

He was speaking today in the Kremlin at a joint plenary meeting of creative unions of Soviet intellectuals, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Among those present at the plenum were Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Fedr Kulakov, Arvid Pelshe, Mikhail Suslov, Petr Demichev, Mikhail Zemyanin and other leaders.

Looking back at the path traversed, Markov said, we see that Soviet writers and artists cover in their works all aspects of life in Soviet society, probe its problems deeper and with greater confidence and glorify the Soviet socialist way of life with much talent and verve.

Georgiy Markov stressed that the New Constitution of the USSR opened vast opportunities for the intellectual development of people and hence elevated the role of art and literature in Soviet society to an unprecedentedly high level.

The Great October Revolution gave the artists the freedom to give a truthful portrayal of the times, of reality, the freedom to serve the people and all the working masses with their art, said Sergey Bondarchyk, the film-director and actor. The October Revolution, he went on, not just gave a powerful impetus to the development of art and literature. It invested them with a new meaning, enriched their means of expression and raised them to a level wherefrom they can assess historical processes from the positions of a socialist world outlook.

The Great October Revolution, Bondarchuk went on, brought into life what has never existed in history before--multi-national Soviet art and literature. All its constituent republics have made unprecedented cultural progress through inter-influence and mutual enrichment of their cultures.

Marching shoulder to shoulder with us are strong, interesting and original cinematographies of the socialist countries. Their success constitutes a major contribution to world art and their films attract large international audiences, the Soviet film-director said.

Socialist film art tells millions of people in all continents the truth about socialism. This mission of film art assumes special importance today because the murky waters of anti-Sovietism are surging high again, Bondarchuk said. They are churned up not only by agents in the pay of ideological and political institutions of capitalism, but also some cultural figures who claim the role of "independent" rulers of men's minds. They join in the noisy propaganda campaign "in defence of human rights", while keeping silent about violations of such rights in their own countries, and put on a pedestal a handful of renegades who have betrayed the interests of their people in the socialist countries. In these conditions, it is necessary to increase the attacking power of socialist art in ideological struggle.

It was with great interest that the plenum heard Valentin Katayev, one of the oldest Soviet writers, who said specifically: "The people of my generation have lived through the incomparable purging storm of the October Revolution. Now, 60 years later, looking back on the road covered by our people and state under the leadership of the Communist Party, we can clearly see what summits we have achieved. Our country was travelled a long road from a splinter of wood used for lighting homes to space exploration. It is a pleasure to know that creative intellectuals have made their contribution to that."

Soviet society, said Demntiy Shmarinov, one of the leaders of the Soviet Artists' Union, has moulded a new type of artist who considers it his civic duty to take an active part in the great work being done by the whole nation. An awareness that his work is needed by the people and is important for them and a happy sense of being in touch with the people are the best reward to a Soviet artist.

The plenary meeting was addressed by intellectuals working in different fields of Soviet culture, both old and young masters, and artists of different trends. All of them shared a high sense of civic duty and of participation in the great accomplishments of the people, a desire to devote all their energies and talent to building a new society. They spoke of their boundless love for their homeland, for the Communist Party, and thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the CC and Leonid Brezhnev for their unflinching concern for the development of multinational socialist culture.

The Great October Revolution, said Georgy Orlov, the leader of the Architects' Union of the USSR, opened a wide field of activity before architects, first of all because it enabled them to create architecture for the entire people and not for privileged classes. He recalled that over half a billion square metres of housing were built in the Soviet Union during the past Five-Year Plan period (1971-1975).

The Great October Revolution was the first revolution whose practical results did not diverge with the aims and goals it proclaimed, said Richard Kosolapov, secretary of the board of the Journalists' Union of the USSR. It is the duty of the Soviet press, he said, to mould a scientific, dialectical materialistic world outlook among its readers, and to cultivate a taste for revolutionary theory so that the study of this theory should become a need for the builders of communism.

In his concluding speech Tikhon Khrennikov, the composer, the first secretary of the board of the Soviet Composers' Union, spoke of the great tasks now confronting Soviet creative intellectuals. The plenum adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.

CSO: 1812

ALIYEV ADDRESSES PARTY, REVOLUTION VETERANS ON JUBILEE

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 27 Oct 77 p 1 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Devoted to the Great October Jubilee"]

[Excerpt] Veterans of the party and the revolution made an inestimable contribution to the struggle for the establishment and consolidation of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and to the building of socialism. A meeting of members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau with party veterans devoted to the coming festival--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--was held 25 October in the S.M. Kirov Republic House of Political Education.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, cordially congratulated the veterans on the coming portentous festival--the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

Today, he said, the thoughts of every one of us return to those unforgettable days when, by the will of the Bolsheviks' party and of our great leader and teacher V. I. Lenin, the Russian proletariat carried out the world's first socialist revolution, which opened up a new era in the history of mankind. We pay homage to all those who were present at birth and who, risking their lives, struggled in the underground and fought courageously for a righteous cause. You representatives of the Azerbaijan party organization, our combat comrades and friends, who made a great contribution to the formation and flowering of Soviet Azerbaijan, are also rightly numbered among this splendid Leninist cohort of communists.

Speaking of the tremendous services of the glorious guard of old Bolsheviks in the revolutionary movement and in the building of socialism in our country, Comrade Aliyev especially emphasized that the communist party and the Soviet

state devote tremendous attention to and display indefatigable concern for veterans who have devoted all their life to serving the people and the socialist homeland.

The Soviet people, G. A. Aliyev continued, are greeting the 60th anniversary of Great October with a sense of lofty pride in our multinational motherland and the heroic accomplishments achieved over the years of Soviet power. Our country has become a mighty power, enjoying tremendous authority in the international arena. All this has been made possible thanks to the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the party's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The new USSR constitution, an outstanding manifesto of the age of communist building, expressing the true interests of the people of labor and of the world's most democratic society, has crowned all the Soviet people's achievements.

Having spoken of the splendid successes in all spheres of the economy and culture with which the Azerbaijan working people are greeting the 60th anniversary of October, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of the republic are working as great Lenin bequeathed and as their fathers and grandfathers, who laid the first stones in the foundations of the socialist society, worked and struggled.

In conclusion G. A. Aliyev wished the party veterans sound health, happiness and long years of life and expressed the confidence that their experience, knowledge and wisdoms will continue to help the party in the realization of its grand plans and in work on educating the new generation of Soviet people--the builders of communism.

CSO: 1800

KAZAKHSTAN OBKOM PLENUM DEBATES PARTY RECRUITMENT, TRAINING

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 77 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "A Worthy Addition to Party Ranks"]

[Text] A Taldy-Kurganskiy Obkom plenum has discussed the tasks of party organizations in improving the quality of the composition of party ranks and educating communists in light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the work of party organizations in Kirgizia in recruiting candidate members of the CPSU into the party and educating them." Obkom First Secretary A. A. Alybayev delivered a report.

The oblast's working people, struggling to give a fitting welcome to the 60th anniversary of Great October, are achieving major successes in the development of the economy and culture.

This is assisted in many ways by the activity of party organizations in enhancing the vanguard role of communists. Work with young communists is being constantly improved. Some 93.5 percent of those recruited as CPSU members work directly in material production, and more than half of them are workers in industrial enterprises and sovkhoses or are kolkhoz members. Young communist schools have been created for them.

At the same time the plenum said that there are shortcomings in the education of young communists. Specific conditions are not always taken into account in a number of party organizations. Ways of eradicating the shortcomings were outlined.

CPSU Central Committee official I. G. Drozd took part in the plenum's work.

CSO: 1800

IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE OF TODAY DISCUSSED

Moscow MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 9, 1977 signed to press
19 Aug 77 pp 100-108

[Article by G. Ziborov and P. Reshetov: "The Ideological Struggle at the Present Stage"]

[Text] With every year, socialism's role as a force determining the march of history is increasingly revealed. "No objective person can deny," it was noted in the Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 25th Congress, "that the influence of the socialist countries on the course of world events is becoming increasingly powerful, increasingly profound."¹ The influence of the ideas of socialism on the consciousness of the broad national masses is increasing, and for them the achievements of true socialism are becoming the basic criterion for the evaluation of social progress.

In the historic experience of the Soviet State, born 60 years ago, the people are convinced of the advantages of the new social system, socialist democracy. The first socialist country in the world is demonstrating a new type of social relations, ensuring the rapid growth of physical production, standard of living, degree of education and culture for all the members of the society, and guaranteeing the respect of human dignity. "We have created a society free from the rule of monopolistic oligarchy, free from fear when faced with crises and unemployment, free from social calamities," noted L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Communist Party at the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe in Berlin. "We have created a society of people with equal rights in the broadest sense of the word, who know no class, property, race or other such privileges, a society that not only declares the rights of man, but also ensures in deed the possibility of enjoying them."² The achievements of victorious socialism have been clearly reflected in the draft of the new USSR constitution, which demonstrates to the whole world the democracy and humanism of the socialist social system.

The attractiveness of the theory and practice of socialism provokes the violent rage of the imperialist bourgeoisie, which is developing against the USSR and other countries of the socialist commonwealth, one after the other, propaganda campaigns that are licentious in form and slanderous in

content. At the end of last year, a brouhaha was raised in the West, with clearly provocational aims, concerning the "military threat" allegedly existing on the part of the Soviet Union. This traditional propagandistic trick, usually timed for the beginning of the parliamentary debates on military appropriations, this time turned into a powerful attack against detente. Parallel with it, another campaign was developed in the West, the center of which proved to be the problems of human rights, which were allegedly violated in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Time has already shown that it is not "human rights" and "freedoms" that concern the initiators of this campaign, and that it is obviously unleashed for political purposes: to stop, or even reject, the positive processes in international relations, to discredit socialism and to attempt to "legitimize" the right to intervene in the internal affairs of the socialist states.

All this again emphasizes the fact that a critical and tense ideological--class in its nature--struggle is taking place in the world, in the course of which, as was indicated in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," "The reactionary circles are organizing ideological diversions against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, slanderous anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns, and are attempting to intervene in the internal affairs of socialist and other countries."³ It is in the sphere of ideology that the bourgeoisie, in response to the offensive of the ideas of socialism, is now concentrating its efforts on countering their attractiveness for the national masses in the capitalist countries. The bourgeoisie can no longer disregard the sentiments and opinions of these masses. It is forced to resort to propagandist-ideological actions, assigning them sometimes almost a decisive role in today's domestic and foreign policy. In the future, it is thought by one of the foremost representatives of the futurological school of the United States, Herman Kahn, only the governments that adhere to a course toward an "ideological renaissance" will be able to play an important role in world development.⁴

For example, real life, and especially the qualitative changes in the relations of powers in the world arena that have carried out a hopeless policy of a "power solution" to the dispute between the two systems, make the bourgeois ideologists acknowledge the groundlessness of the schemes promoted by them over 50 years, which proclaimed "the end of the era of ideology." During those years the prominent bourgeois ideologists R. Aron, D. Bell, S. Lipset, K. Popper and others attempted, under the guise of "deideologization," to thrust on the masses pragmatic, consumers' views, at the same time disguising with this catchword the struggle against communist ideology.

The representatives of the most varied views among the bourgeoisie are forced today to verify the growing influence of Marxist ideology and the attractiveness of the theory and practice of scientific socialism. The data from the comparative studies on American campuses, presented in 1968-1971, are significant in this sense. Despite the fact that a relatively

small portion of those questioned (34 percent) spoke positively of the "traditional leftist parties," for most of them the use of Marxist terminology was characteristic.⁵

Pointing out the abundance of all kinds of theories and concepts in the modern world--from existentialism to anarchism--the bourgeois scientists state that the borrowing of "elements of Marxism" is inherent in many of them. This fact reflects two tendencies. On the one hand, there is an attempt to make use of the popularity of Marxism to attract attention to these theories. On the other hand, the bourgeois ideologists thus "borrow" the theories of Marxism in order to distort and vulgarize it, to mix it up with various ideas, sometimes differing radically from Marxism, and to prepare the ground for its "refutation." Nevertheless, the actual turning to Marxism, its formulations and methodology confirms the increased popularity of Marxist-Leninist teachings in the world. As the Western sociologist, F. Fridman, writes, "An essential point in the various ideological streams recently has been a varying interpretation of Marxism, a varying interpretation of Marx's ideas and their alleged 'intensification' as applied to the new conditions of social reality."⁶

The increased interest in Marxism and in the life of the socialist countries is confirmed by numerous facts, particularly the popularity of Marxist literature in the capitalist countries. Collections of articles and speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were published in 1974-1975 in the United States, the FRG, Italy, Japan, Finland and India. By 1976 the complete collected works of K. Marx and F. Engels had been published in Italy and France, and those of V.I. Lenin--in Italy, Argentina, Greece and Japan. Ten and 12-volume collections of the works of V.I. Lenin have been published in Arabic and Spanish.

The increased authority and influence of the communist and workers' parties is an important sign of the masses' interest in Marxism. Over half a million people entered the ranks of the communist parties in capitalist countries in 1971-1975. Dozens of communist parties were represented in higher legislative and local organs of authority. Tens of millions of people are voting for the communists in countries in which the communist party is legally functioning. The bourgeois press has been forced, anxiously, to write today about the "upsurge in Marxist enthusiasm," the "new coming of communism," and the fact that "communism is invading the world more decisively."

A substantial impact is being made on the ideological struggle by the fact that at the present stage of the general crisis in capitalism, there is a steady augmentation of the role of the national masses in world history. The revolutionary process includes an increasing number of people, new social strata and groups. The phenomenon is taking place that the founders of Marxism-Leninism wrote about with great perspicacity: "Along with the substantiation of the historical action there will be, consequently, an increase in volume of the mass whose cause it will be."⁷

The growing participation of the masses in the social process objectively leads to a rise in the significance of the ideas and socio-historical expectations that inspire these masses. As is noted in the three-volume work by Soviet authors, "The Conflict of Ideas in the Modern World," there is an increase in the effect on the historical process of a specific social force such as the truth of the ideas and the truth of the scientific communist theory of society. This force, in turn, is confirmed in the uncompromising struggle with the bourgeois world view, aimed at preserving the moribund capitalist system.⁸

The scientific-technical revolution has also exerted a definite influence on the attitude of the bourgeois politicians and theoreticians toward the problems of the ideological struggle. The discoveries and achievements in science and technology gave a certain impetus to the development of capitalism, and at the same time contributed to enlivening the illusions, as if with their help the conflicts rending the world of capital could be resolved. In being supported by the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the ideologists of the West attempt to formulate a "new philosophy," which would make it possible to outline a reassuring perspective for future capitalism. Such, for example, is the designation of all kinds of "post-industrial" and "technotronic" theories of society, proposed by D. Bell, Z. Brzezinskiy, R. Aron, J. Galbraith, etc. In them, technology is endowed with an almost miraculous power, capable of bringing fundamental social changes, a change in the morals, social structures and even the global world view of society.⁹ This pretentious attempt to formulate some alternative to Marxism is used by bourgeois ideologists in order to evoke illusory hopes for the appearance before capitalism of a perspective for getting rid of the contradictions inherent in it, related to scientific-technical progress.

Along with this, the achievements in science and technology affected the mass information and propaganda media to a tremendous extent. The potentials for the dissemination of various ideas have expanded in a colossal manner, and are in addition strengthened by the unprecedented increase in the literacy of the world population and by the rise in its social activity. At present, according to the data of UNESCO, there are about 800 million radios and 300 million television sets in the world, the total circulation of daily newspapers is about 390 million copies, and approximately 550,000 books are published a year. In the United States, for example, 96 percent of all the families have television sets. In the USSR, out of 100 families living in a reliable television reception area, 98 have television sets. Innovations such as cassette television sets and direct broadcasting through satellites are in store. All this has undoubtedly increased the relative proportion of information and propaganda in the life of the people. The results of this development inevitably affect the formation of policy as well, a policy that increasingly takes into consideration new potentials for influencing public opinion and the ideological struggle, the scale of which is considerably expanding.

Detente has had a substantial effect on the course of the ideological struggle. This process is now developing mainly in two directions: on the one hand, the capitalist West, "in payment for detente," is attempting to gain some concessions from the socialist countries in the sphere of ideology, demanding the "removal of ideological fortifications"; and on the other hand --it is intensifying the true ideological efforts, by maximally adapting the tactics, forms and methods of its propaganda to the new conditions.

Work in these directions was particularly activated after the signing in Helsinki of the documents of the European Conference, which secured the policy toward peaceful coexistence of the states with the two systems. A considerable portion of the mass information and propaganda media in the countries of the West, instead of helping to reinforce the mutual trust and international collaboration that were the essence of the Final Act, are trying to evoke distrust and hostility toward the socialist countries. There is an attempt to use this document as a screen for intervention in the internal affairs of the socialist countries and for anticommunist and anti-Soviet demagoguery in the cold war style. Allusions to the Final Act are used hypocritically by the bourgeois "defenders" of human rights in the socialist countries, who prefer, however, to close their eyes to the scandalous violations of human rights actually taking place in the capitalist world. In Western propaganda there is unpardonable speculation on the thesis of the "freedom of exchange of ideas, peoples and information between West and East." The essence of the exercises on this theme amounts to attempts to disseminate detente to the ideological sphere and to demands to open the doors to disseminating the "spiritual values" of the bourgeois world in the socialist countries.

As for the nature of the problem of exchanges between East and West, the Soviet Union is stimulating in every possible way an influx of foreign information, and in this sense, may serve as an example to many other countries. In the USSR, according to UNESCO data, there are 9 times more translated books published than in England, and 4 times more than in the United States. During the years of Soviet power, there has been a circulation of the works of American authors of about 160 million copies in the 55 languages of the peoples of the USSR. The Soviet Union has cultural agreements with over 120 countries, in accordance with which hundreds of Soviet creative collectives and thousands of scholars visit the capitalist countries. In turn, the doors of the USSR are open to foreign guests. In 1971-1975, for example, 15 million foreign tourists visited the USSR. To all this should be added the exchange of people, ideas and information, carried out along the line of Soviet public organizations. It is not without reason that the participants in the international seminar on information problems that took place in Finland noted that the flow of information between East and West is unequal, "since the socialist countries import from the capitalist countries much more information in the most varied forms than do the capitalist countries from the socialist countries."¹⁰

Those who call upon the socialist countries to open the borders for an uncontrolled flow of ideas and information from the West themselves close their borders tightly to information coming from the USSR. It is no secret that in the United States, for example, all the mail from the USSR is strictly monitored, including printed publications and letters. "Ideological coexistence" as interpreted by the bourgeois ideologists should contribute to the penetration into the socialist countries and the dissemination in them of the bourgeois way of thinking and behavior, and ultimately lead to the "erosion" of the socialist society.

Our ideological opponents would like to adapt the results of the European conference for the "legally" ideological pressure on the socialist countries. This is a distortion of the regulations of the Final Act, which specify an open and honored struggle of ideas and the comparison of the political and spiritual values of socialism and capitalism, but exclude intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, including the organization of subversive propagandistic campaigns. The interpretation of the Final Act as representing allegedly full freedom for anticommunist propaganda, bare-faced lies and slander directed toward the socialist countries and the preaching of force and amorality is nothing more than an open attempt to violate the sovereignty of the socialist countries and intervene crudely in their internal affairs. It goes without saying that neither the USSR nor the other socialist countries will take up any "ideological disarmament," that the ideologists of the bourgeoisie are cooking up in this manner.

Another direction of the ideological activity of the bourgeoisie is expressed in ideological maneuvering, in "theoretical" seekings which do not touch upon, however, the essence of the strategy of anticommunism. This trend is engendered, in the first place, by the realization of the need to act with more or less allowance for today's realities, and in the second place, by the development of the methods and devices stemming from this need, for a "flexible" ideological penetration, in order to "stab socialism in the back." In order to execute these plans, imperialism is ready to enter into a union with forces that are outwardly seemingly alien to it, to give "support" to the revisionists and even to some communist party figures who have "particular" points of view, and to urge them on actively to an "independent position."

Marxist-Leninist ideology, as before, is subjected to the main attacks, but they are of a more flexible nature now. Skillfully adapting themselves to the mood of the masses, the bourgeois ideologists often themselves come forth as the "champions of change." "The dialectics of history are such," wrote V.I. Lenin, "that the theoretical victory of Marxism forces its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists."¹¹

The works of a number of bourgeois ideologists abound in words such as "modernization," "socialism," and "revolution." In the last few years some of them have even been posing the problem of creating a specific sector of social science--"the sociology of revolution." For example, in the works

of O. Toffler, G. Birnbaum, D. Bell and C. Reich it is a question of "the revolution of the managers," "the revolution of the technocrats," "the revolution of consciousness," "everyday life," etc. Borrowing the vocabulary of Marxism, the ideologists of the bourgeoisie do not, at the same time, conceal the fact that, when speaking of revolution, they do not have in mind social revolution, and socialism in their depiction bears no resemblance to what has already been in existence for over 50 years and is growing stronger. They have a different aim--to distract the masses, with pseudo-revolutionary phraseology, from the genuinely revolutionary Marxist-Leninist ideology, and to direct the masses' struggle into a channel that does not threaten the foundations of the capitalist system.

Various ideas of the "third way" have again been revived in bourgeois ideology, particularly in connection with the conflicts of the scientific-technical revolution under the conditions of capitalism. For example, it is stated that both socialism and capitalism are proving to be identically incapable of coping with the demands of scientific-technical progress, the space age, etc. The authors and popularizers of the clearly groundless theory of "convergence" now propose replacing it with the idea of "divergence," based on the thesis of "parallel revolutions," with the preservation of the unique nature of both systems.

Some bourgeois ideologists, such as, for example, J. Galbraith, have recently come out in behalf of the same positions as the representatives of petty bourgeois left-radicalism, opportunism and revisionism, which proclaimed a "third way" of development, that is, one which would suit neither capitalism nor socialism. This concept has long been professed by Western social democracy, which gave it the form of "democratic socialism." In practice, it resulted in going along with the capitalist system and rejecting socialism. In its "new" garb, the concept of the "third way" appears as an attempt of bourgeois ideology to synthesize the old theories of "convergence," "deideologization" and "pluralism," for the "third way" proposes precisely a rejection of the fundamental principles of socialism in favor of preserving the capitalist system. The old wine is put into a new bottle, calculated for the propagandistic attractiveness of the catchword.

Characteristic of the modern ideological picture of the world is its considerable complication, due to the active intertwining of political forces and currents drawn into ideological combat, with all the variety of the platforms and concepts inherent in it. Along with the clear apologetics of capitalism, in this variety there are also trends which at first glance bear a large amount of criticism or appear to be neutral, skillfully concealing their anticommunist nature under various masks. This is particularly true of social-reformism, revisionism, petty bourgeois leftist-extremism and nationalism. They all, however, are united by their bourgeois nature and anti-Soviet direction. It is not without reason that the bourgeoisie show their hand in forming a block with various radicalist, opportunist and revisionist currents, skillfully using in their propaganda their paltry ideas and platforms, estimated for "any taste," for the inclusion of

various strata of the population. Noteworthy and significant in this sense is the "ultrarevolutionary" teaching of G. Markus, who ultimately played the role of the lightning-conductor of the anticapitalist sentiments of the young people, the distraction of the masses from the genuinely revolutionary struggle against the capitalist system.

Along with the ideological mimicry in the West, there is a very clear advance--recently intensified--of a policy toward creating circumstances in the sphere of ideological confrontation that are distinguished by extreme tension. The methods of ideological diversions--these attributes of the "psychological war"--are widely used here. The press and radio and various channels for the dissemination of disinformation and subversive propaganda are activated. All kinds of anti-Soviet campaigns are being organized in the West, including the use of emigrant circles, which are given financial and other assistance. Often the cultural and athletic exchange is adapted for provocational actions, hostile to the socialist countries, as occurred when the Summer Olympic Games were held in Montreal in 1976. Hostile literature is illegally brought in to the socialist countries, and agent provocateurs are sent in (for example, the arrival of the French "tourist," Jean-Christian Tier, in the fall of 1976), and ideological agents are recruited from among the so-called "different-minded," who are used to slander life in the socialist countries.

Despite the numerous protests of the world community, such centers of ideological sabotage as Radio Freedom and Radio Free Europe continue to exist in Munich. In the 1970's there was reliable establishment of their close connection with the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and other espionage-sabotage organs, which to a considerable extent determine the subversive activity of these radio stations on the air. So far, however, Radio Freedom and Radio Free Europe remain one of the main implements of the "psychological war." Their work is incompatible with both the spirit of detente and with the literal wording of the agreements signed between the countries of East and West in the last few years. In 1977 the United States Congress allotted them another 68 million dollars, which considerably exceeds the sum of allocations in former years. In addition, another million dollars was allotted to set up 11 powerful new radio transmitters.

Such radio stations as Voice of America, Deutsche Welle and the BBC are also engaged in keen, multiplanar propaganda against the socialist countries. One of the directors of the BBC, M. Latey, reflecting the vain hopes of the imperialists, stated that with the aid of specially prepared radio programs, the famous "door" to the socialist countries could be opened.¹² In all, 40 foreign radio stations broadcast anti-USSR propaganda over 250 hours a day in the 27 languages of our country.

In the United States, England, the FRG and other countries of the West there is in operation a far-flung network of specialized state and nongovernmental institutions, many of which participate directly in developing and carrying out ideological sabotage. In 1914 the basis was laid for the study of Russia

by the establishing of departments of Russian Language and Literature at Harvard, the University of California and Columbia University. In this country there are now over 150 organizations and over 200 university departments engaged in gathering information and analyzing the situation in various spheres of life in the USSR. In the FRG there are over 100 such ideological centers.¹³

An important device for ideological and political sabotage of imperialism against socialism is Zionism--the ideology and policy of the major monopolistic Jewish bourgeoisie. "Zionism," it was noted at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel, "serves as one of the implements of imperialism in its global struggle and in its subversive ideological and political activity against the USSR and the entire world socialist system." International imperialism is attempting to use the Zionists to wage an ideological struggle against the socialist countries by artificially firing in them nationalist, antisocialist sentiments. Zionist organizations are in operation in approximately 70 countries in the world. The state of Israel and certain imperialist circles in the United States are emerging as the supporting base of Zionism. In the last decade the Zionists have conducted yearly provocation campaigns under the false watchwords of a protest against the "persecution of Jews in the USSR," "violation of human rights" by the Soviet Union, etc. Zionist propaganda is carried out not only through Radio Israel, but also by the radio stations of Voice of America, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, etc. Therefore, imperialist propaganda, resorting to subversive devices and methods, leads to the creation of artificial tension in relations between states, which is precisely incompatible with the spirit of detente.

It is obvious that the dissemination of the ideas of scientific socialism in the world will continue to take place under the conditions of the intensification and sharpening of ideological conflict. Of particular importance in evaluating the present circumstances and problems in the ideological conflict are the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, which thoroughly, from the Marxist standpoint, discussed the problems of peaceful coexistence and the ideological struggle of the two systems at this stage of social development. The congress again emphasized that detente pertains to international relations and in no way abolishes class struggle. The congress thoroughly described the main conformance to principle--under the conditions of detente the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism not only is not extinguished, but, on the contrary, acquires increasingly varied and critical forms. Therefore, as L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, "There must be great political vigilance, active, efficient and convincing propaganda work and prompt repulse of hostile ideological sabotage."¹⁴

The collaboration of the fraternal communist and workers' parties in the sphere of ideological activity is of great theoretical and practical importance for the dissemination and confirmation in the world of the scientific Marxist world view. There are increasingly regular bilateral and multilateral meetings, at which the problems of the ideological struggle in the modern world are discussed.

The ideological conflict reflects the actually existing irreconcilability of the two socio-political systems--capitalism and socialism.

At the same time, along with the ideological conflict and the economic competition of the two different systems, mutually advantageous collaboration between them in the sphere of economics, science, culture and exchange of information, just as the achievement of political agreements, is not only possible, but is becoming increasingly necessary. In the nuclear age, peaceful coexistence is a command of the times, a need to which there is no sensible alternative. This truth is also recognized in the West. We must not disregard the areas in which there is an actual possibility of improving the relations between the two systems, emphasizes the prominent bourgeois ideologist, American diplomat and historian, George Kennan. "In an uneasy world such as ours is today," he writes, "we must foster and cherish favorable possibilities, and not sacrifice them for the sake of prejudices, vainglory or political ambitions."¹⁵

The world is at the stage of rebuilding international relations on the basis of the West's recognition of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Ahead lies an even more complex and conflicting path of development, on which must be surmounted prejudices piled up by imperialist propaganda with respect to the nature and character of socialist foreign policy, on which must be broken down the fierce resistance of the frank opponents of detente.

Under the conditions of peaceful coexistence of the states of two systems, when the ideological struggle plays an ever-increasing role, we must not, by standing on positions of principle, permit the sphere of ideology to be turned by bourgeois politicians and propagandists into the last resort of the cold war, in which, with the aid of lies and slander, an artificial tension is sustained, preventing a positive solution to political problems and the development of mutually beneficial collaboration in other spheres. This danger was pointed out by L.I. Brezhnev when he spoke in the Kremlin on 16 August of this year. He revealed the meaning of the hostile propagandist campaign recently developed by certain imperialist circles against the socialist countries, consistent, essentially, with the spirit of the cold war. "The point, of course, lies not in the propaganda," said L.I. Brezhnev. "We are not afraid of this, because we are sure of the rightness of our ideas. The point is that the hostile campaign is used as a smoke screen for a new lap of the armaments race." L.I. Brezhnev emphasized that "In our time the fate of the world depends increasingly on the possibility of creating a healthy international climate on the earth, an atmosphere of decisive condemnation of all forms of a policy of aggression and advocacy of the cold war, and just as decisive support of the efforts to reinforce security and peaceful cooperation between nations."

FOOTNOTES

1. "Materialy XXV s"ezda KPSS" [Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress], Politizdat, 1976, p 5.

2. "Za mir, bezopasnost', sotrudnichestvo i sotsial'nyy progress v Yevrope. K itogam Konferentsii kommunisticheskikh i rabochikh partiy Yevropy. Berlin, 29-30 Iyunya 1976" [For Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress in Europe. The Results of the Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of Europe. Berlin, 29-30 June, 1976], Politizdat, 1976, p 15.
3. PRAVDA, 1 February 1977.
4. See H. Kahn, and B. Bruce-Briggs, "Things To Come. Thinking About the Seventies and Eighties," New York, 1972, p 105.
5. See, "The Changing Values on Campus. Political and Personal Attitudes of Today's College Students," a Survey by Daniel Jankelovich. Introd. by John D. Rockefeller. New York, Washington Square Press, 1972, p 168.
6. F. Fridman, "Youth and Society," London, 1971, p 44
7. K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], Vol 2, p 90.
8. See "Bor'ba idey v sovremennom mire. Osnovnyye linii i korennyye problemy ideologicheskoy bor'by" [The Conflict of Ideas in the Modern World. The Principal Lines and Fundamental Problems of the Ideological Conflict], Vol 1, Moscow, 1975, p 4.
9. See Z. Brzezinsky, "Between Two Ages. America's Role in the Techno-tronic Era," New York, 1970.
10. Quoted from: Yu. Kashlev, "Posle 14,000 voyn" [After 14,000 Wars], Moscow, 1976, pp 132-134.
11. V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Collected Works], Vol 23, p 3.
12. See M. Latey, "Broadcasting to Eastern Europe," SURVEY, London, Vol 19, No 3, 1973, p 104.
13. See V. Larin, "International Relations and the Ideological Conflict (1960's-1970's)," Moscow, "Mezhdunarodnyye otnosheniya" [International Relations], 1976, p 2.
14. "Materialy XXV s"ezda KPSS," p 74.
15. G. Kennan, "Is Detente Worth Saving," SATURDAY REVIEW, Vol 3, No 11, 1976, p 17.

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CSO: 1800

GRODNO OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 Sep 77 p 2 LD

[BELTA report: "Belorussian CP Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Grodno, 27 September--The tasks of party committees and organizations of the oblast in further raising the effectiveness of ideological work in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the implementation of the comprehensive resolution of questions of ideological educational work by the Orsk CPSU Gorkom" were discussed today at a Belorussian CP Obkom plenum. A report was delivered by Ye. Ye. Yemelyanova, secretary of the party obkom.

In the period since the 25th CPSU Congress, it was noted at the plenum, a great deal has been done in the oblast for the further improvement of ideological work. The preparation for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October and the nationwide discussion of the Draft New USSR Constitution were a powerful stimulus to its activation. With regard for this, in many collectives comprehensive plans for socioeconomic development have been adopted and are being implemented successfully--plans in which, in addition to questions of a production nature, tasks are set for the education of people in the spirit of communist ideology, a conscious attitude to labor, and high morality.

In accordance with the recommendations set out in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On increasing the role of oral political agitation in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the oblast has completed a structural reorganization and reconstruction of agitation work collectives and groups of political information workers, which number 27,000 people in their ranks, making wide use of lecturing groups specializing in sectors of knowledge, creative conferences, people's universities and lectures, verbal newsheets and other forms of lecture propaganda.

Thanks to the improvement in ideological work, the working people's production activeness has grown. Production worth R26.9 million has been sold above the plan--much more than was envisaged in the pledges adopted in honor of the Great October jubilee. Agricultural workers have achieved remarkable successes.

Serious defects in the organization of ideological work were also revealed at the pelnum.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

A. T. Kuzmin, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

CSO: 1800

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL MEETING ON UZBEK FARM

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 77 p 2 LD

[Speech by Sh. R. Rashidov at an 18 October Komsomol report and election meeting on the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Golodnaya Steppe: "Inheritors of October"]

[Text] A Komsomol report and election meeting was held yesterday on the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Golodnaya Steppe. Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, took part in it and delivered a speech. KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA prints his speech at the meeting.

Dear young comrades: I followed with great interest the course of your Komsomol meeting. The report and election meeting is called the main meeting of the primary organization, and without exaggeration. It sums up the results of the year's work and defines the most important tasks for the long term and specific ways of fulfilling them. But our meeting today also has other distinctive features which make it an event of paramount importance for the entire Komsomol body of the kolkhoz.

Let us look more closely at these October days illumined with the light of the people's joy and triumph. They will go down forever in the chronicle of our great multinational motherland as historic days.

The extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, fulfilling the will of the entire Soviet people, adopted the New USSR Constitution, elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and under the direct leadership of Comrade Leonid IL'ich Brezhnev, chairman of the Constitutional Commission, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It enshrines the social achievements of our motherland, gives an extensive description of Soviet society and the role of the party in it, and defines all the main rights and duties of the citizen of the USSR--the builder of communism. It reflects our entire life, our history and our achievements. It contains the destiny of the country and at the same time the destiny of each one of us. It is the most democratic of all constitutions in history.

The very process of its discussion can serve as an indicator of the democratism of our New Constitution. This discussion was nationwide. All strata of the population took part in it.

The party and the constitutional commission paid the greatest attention to the advice, remarks and proposals which were voiced. The people are the creators of history, we say. And this fact of socialist reality has been confirmed most graphically during these present unforgettable days. The people have become the creators of the fundamental law of our life.

The democratism of the fundamental law is also manifested in the fact that it pays great attention to Soviet youth and various aspects of their activity--training, labor and leisure, and the Komsomol. And it is therefore no accident that our young people and the Komsomol also took an active part in the discussion of the draft. Suffice it to say that in our Republic of Uzbekistan alone, 134,000 people spoke at Komsomol meetings held to discuss the draft fundamental law. They expressed their warmest, most unanimous approval of the draft and voiced businesslike remarks and proposals.

And today, in speaking of your vital deeds and problems, you have essentially responded to the most important provisions of the fundamental law and defined your place in the solution of the tasks, not only of a specific farm but, it may be said, of the whole state. And this is perfectly natural--the concerns of each Soviet person are inseparable from the concerns of his motherland.

Indeed, your young leading worker, Komsomol member Mussadin Kuchiyev, who is already known to the whole republic as someone skilled in bringing in good harvests of "white gold," has just spoken at the meeting. He spoke here of his socialist pledge to harvest 45 quintals of raw cotton from each hectare. And I recalled then events of 20 years ago; I recalled the start of the mass opening up of the Golodnaya Steppe. It was hard work. But the people who performed it knew that it was essential for the country. And this realization gave them strength and confidence in victory. Neither the scorching, dusty steppe nor the 45-degree heat broke them. Even then, 20 years ago, the trailblazers of the Golodnaya Steppe predicted the good harvests described today by one of their worthy sons.

Continuity of aims and their indissoluble, onward-going interconnection--that is what I see behind the Komsomol members' performance. It is one of the fundamental features of our system.

Less than a month separates us from the remarkable holiday of the entire Soviet people--the 60th anniversary of Great October. During these 60 years our country has traveled a path equal to centuries. We do not need to look far for examples. From the tales of elders and from books you all, of course, know of the past of your native land, which within living memory was called by a bitter, frightening name--Golodnaya [barren] Steppe. There used to be a colorful, apt saying about it: "If a man passes through it--it burns his fingers; if a bird flies over it--it sings its wings."

Only with the establishment of Soviet power did a happy dawn break over this long-suffering land. The Uzbek people remember and always will remember with rapture, gratitude and pride that the great Lenin stood at the sources of modern irrigation in the republic. In 1918 the Soviet Government headed by V. I. Lenin allocated \$50 million for irrigation work in Turkestan, including Golodnaya Steppe. This decree of Lenin's laid the foundation for irrigation and land reclamation construction on a large scale and was the first step in the nationwide campaign to transform nature on the expanses of Uzbek land. At that time the proletarian republic was surrounded by enemies and in the flames of civil war, but even at that critical time Vladimir Il'ich Lenin was thinking of the future, of the long-term economic and social prospects of his country, including its former national backwaters. Lenin knew how to predict the future with perspicacity. At the leader's initiative, with the aid of the Petersburg, Moscow, and Ivanovo bolsheviks and Komsomol volunteers from various parts of the country, the offensive against Golodnaya Steppe began.

R50 million--for the young republic this was an enormous sum! But let us remember one more fact: since 1968 just one new irrigation zone has produced about R50 million in net profit!

The example of your kolkhoz also attests to the wealth of this region. This year it was the first in the oblast to fulfill socialist pledges for the sale of cotton to the state. The kolkhoz's net profit exceeds R1 million.

But the main resource of Golodnaya Steppe lies in its people, who have constructed big canals and learned to obtain rich, stable harvests of "white gold," the communists, Komsomol members, and representatives of the most diverse nationalities of our country. The sons are continuing the cause of their fathers. And today, alongside the names of the glorious labor veterans and honored workers of the land--like Dzhatvat Kuchiyev, your kolkhoz's chairman, Lenin Prize winner and Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, like Hero of Socialist Labor Kuzibakar Sindarov, like Dzhabar Agaliyev, Kadyrkul Sultanov, and Mamatzakir Abdullayev--we can name their worthy successors: Kuvadyk Abdurazzakov, Akhmad Mamedov, and Gazi Dzhabadov.

In our republic there is a saying: If you have planted just one tree, you have left behind a memory of yourself in the land; if you have raised just one child, then you have not lived in vain. The generation we mentioned just now has raised not simply a tree but a whole oasis in the once-barren steppe. And at the same time it has given a start in life to its sons and daughters--its worthy replacements--and brought them into contact with the main business of their life. It is their labor and their achievements, their convictions which are depicted in the imposing lines of the New Soviet Constitution. The baton is now in your youthful hands.

Your kolkhoz's present-day life is rich and full. But communists would not be communists if they did not know how to dream and, no less important, to struggle persistently for the implementation of their dream. Kommunizm--that is what they named their farm so boldly in the past. Kommunizm--in

Golodnaya Steppe! Is this not a real embodiment of Lenin's dream! And by this measure we can also gage the "profitability" of the first contribution to the development of Golodnaya Steppe, made by V. I. Lenin and Soviet power in the hard year of 1918.

All Uzbekistan is now living for the cotton harvesting season, and a good harvest has been grown. It can confidently be said that the high socialist pledges of the republic's crop farmers--to sell the motherland 5.36 million tons of cotton--will be successfully fulfilled. The history of the republic's cotton growing has never known such a peak. But a considerable amount of work is still necessary for it to become a reality.

Before the start of the meeting I visited the fields of your kolkhoz and talked with the cotton growers. I am pleased by the people's militant mood and their desire to work, taking no account of time or tiredness. A truly frontline ardor prevails during the days of the harvest. So may your meeting be as if it were a meeting before a battle, and on leaving it may each person, wherever he works--and in our villages now it is impossible to find a person who is not connected in some way with the harvesting season--set about his business with redoubled energy.

The harvest is proceeding at a good pace in the republic. Mechanized harvesting has been introduced more extensively than ever, the experience of the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers in organizing harvesting and transport detachments is being successfully used, and the manual harvest workers are working wonderfully. Much has been done to back up the harvest ideologically and to create normal cultural and consumer service conditions for the people.

At the same time your meeting has quite rightly raised urgent questions such as making more efficient use of cotton-harvesting equipment, staffing the machine operators' shift, and improving the quality of the raw cotton. I liked the suggestion of Komsomol worker Rakhima Sidykova, who said that in the course of the year she would teach her profession of machine operator and driver to another three young women.

The participants in the meeting were right to say that it is necessary to organize closer contacts between farm Komsomol organizations and cotton procurement organizations. It was rightly pointed out that elements of formalism still occur sometimes in the competition in our cotton fields, and that the geographical spread of progressive experience sometimes proves too narrow. Not only the newly elected kolkhoz Komsomol committee but also the Komsomol raykom and obkom must give careful thought to these suggestions.

It should be said that Komsomol members understand correctly the urgent problems of agriculture in the republic today. Both the Uzbek CP Central Committee and local party organs are working on these problems. The CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally render us incalculable daily assistance in resolving them.

The Komsomol is making a great contribution to resolving these questions. Take, for example, the training of machine operator cadres for the countryside. Three years ago the republic Komsomol launched the initiative of instructing and training 100,000 young machine operators. This task was successfully fulfilled--more than 300,000 young men and women in Uzbekistan have received machine operator's licenses. And yet it is a secret to none of us that a shortage of young skilled cadres is also being felt on stock-raising farms, and that cotton harvesting combines have not yet been assigned crews for two-shift work everywhere. The Komsomol must learn not only how to train machine operators but also how to skillfully keep them where they are, follow the destiny of every one of them and create favorable conditions for both their work and leisure. Farm leaders must also do a great deal here.

Komsomol members rightly said that it is necessary to develop harmoniously all sectors of the kolkhoz, including production of corn for grain. There was, indeed, a time when this valuable crop somehow receded into the background. It is now experiencing its rebirth. Hundreds of young masters of the golden cob have taken up the former fame of the republic's distinguished corn grower, Lyubov Li.

They include 20-year-old Gulbakhor Nurullayeva. This year her team achieved an unprecedented record--it gathered 138 quintals of full-weight grain per hectare. This is a splendid indicator which should be emulated by everyone, including the corn growers of your farm.

The competition for a fitting welcome for our great festival--the 60th anniversary of October--and for the implementation of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions is spreading on your kolkhoz, as well as in the republic as a whole and throughout our country. The successful fulfillment of plans and pledges in all indicators will be the best gift for the motherland's jubilee.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has called the Komsomol a splendid political school. Indeed, behind the scope of economic affairs and the changing panorama of our full everyday life the Komsomol has always kept sight of the chief task entrusted to it by the party--that of educating the new person. This is a complex and multifaceted process. The 25th CPSU Congress, which enriched the treasure house of the theory and practice of communist building, advanced the task of a comprehensive approach to education. It is gratifying to point out that the republic Komsomol has done a great deal in this direction in recent years. Instructive experience has been accumulated of cooperation among various ministries and departments, scientists and practical workers, and Komsomol organizations of farms, enterprises and educational institutions in educating our young generation.

Profound ideological conviction and an active attitude to life are the basis of the education of the new person and the unique foundation of the individual. It is not for nothing that our worst enemies abroad gamble precisely on eroding the ideological positions of Soviet youth. They know that this would be a blow right at the heart. But they have miscalculated this time, just as they have been miscalculating for 60 years in succession. Soviet youth adheres to firm ideological positions and is selflessly devoted to the dear Communist Party, the great Lenin's ideas and the victorious banner of October. Our daily activity provides the clearest confirmation of this.

The inexhaustible source of the strength and solidarity of the Leninist Komsomol, the guarantee of its new successes, lies in party leadership. The life and deeds of communists are an example of selfless service to the motherland and a model of ideological conviction, diligence and selflessness.

I would like to single out one more element of communist youth education --moral education. Vladimir Il'ich once said that for us morality is subordinate to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat. He looked upon morality as a social class quality. In exactly the same way we can say today that the morality of each of us is measured by service to the motherland, to duty and to communist ideals. Communist morality is on the offensive. Our elders, veterans of the struggle for the power of the soviets, frontline soldiers and our young shock workers, diligent, well educated, respected people of today's countryside, can serve as its personification.

Speaking of communist education now, on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of Great October, it is impossible not to single out such an aspect as the international education of the young, the inculcation of a sense of pride in belonging to our great multinational motherland.

I will permit myself to return to the time when the transformation of Golodnaya Steppe was beginning and when the tremendous building project of the whole people was being launched. Of the whole people! It may be said that all the Soviet republics, and above all--primus inter pares--Soviet Russia, were represented in the building project. The Uzbek worked arm in arm with his elder brother, the Russian. It was by the great force of internationalism and the fraternity of the Soviet peoples and by the wisdom of the Leninist nationalities policy that the boundless expanses of Golodnaya Steppe were placed at the service of communism. Thanks to this great force, those splendid deeds about which the participants in the Komsomol conference spoke excitedly today became possible.

There are many such famous places in our Uzbek land. The capital of our republic, Tashkent, rebuilt after a devastating earthquake in 1966, has itself become a majestic monument to Soviet internationalism.

The working people of our republic also give international assistance to their brothers. I will quote just one example. Not for the first year, in Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts numerous detachments of young Uzbek reclamation specialists and construction workers, among whom there are envoys from your oblast, are laboring on the transformation of the non-chernozem zone. For a long time we have had a fine custom, the "Khashar," whereby the whole village community builds a house for a fellow villager. This custom also has a Russian name--Russians say "vsem mitom" [by the whole world] in such cases. "Khashar" on Ivanovskaya and Novgorodskaya soil and "vsem mitom" in the Uzbekistan Steppe... Thus in the most mundane things the roots and destinies of Soviet peoples are interwoven, and unprecedented new communist ground is broken.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th CPSU Congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: "Many warm words have been and are being spoken about our Leninist Komsomol. And this, comrades, is fully justified. The 35-million-strong army of Komsomol members is the party's reliable helper and its direct combat reserve."

This high appraisal is equally applicable to the whole Leninist Komsomol and to its local links, one of which is your primary organization. Be worthy of this appraisal. Confirm it with selfless labor, excellent study, and fidelity to the precepts of Lenin and the cause of October.

CSO: 1800

SOLOMENTSEV REVIEWS RSFSR DEVELOPMENT SINCE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 77 pp 2, 3 LD

[Article by M. Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers:
"Socialism and Social Progress"]

[Text] The working people of the RSFSR, together with all the Soviet people, are greeting with great political and labor enthusiasm the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, whose victory has become the chief event of the 20th century. Our country has approached this glorious jubilee with outstanding achievements in the building of communism, and these achievements have been vividly reflected in the New USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of developed socialism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which was accomplished by the heroic proletariat of multinational Russia in an alliance with the working peasantry under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party headed by V. I. Lenin, crushed the old social system and broke the system of social and national oppression. From the very first days of the October Revolution the Soviet state was confronted with the most important and most complex task of transforming the country and of restructuring the national economy and entire life of the country on a socialist basis. "We, the Bolshevik Party," V. I. Lenin wrote, "have convinced Russia. We have won Russia over from the rich, for the poor...we now have to govern Russia."

While bringing creative goals to the fore, Lenin's party did not underestimate the difficulties awaiting the builders of the new society. The Soviets had inherited from tsarism an extremely low level of economic and cultural development, an industry that suffered severely as a result of the World War and foreign intervention, and a multitude of poor, ruined, one-man farms in the countryside. The pressure of hostile capitalist encirclement also weighed heavily on the world's first state of the working people. Even our well-wishers in the West who sympathized with the aims of the revolution doubted the reality of the victory of socialism, and some of them called Lenin the "Kremlin dreamer."

However, the Communist Party and V. I. Lenin built their strategy not upon barren dreams but on the firm basis of the science of social life, and they believed firmly in the masses' gigantic creative energy, which had been liberated by the revolution. The party armed the Soviet people with a detailed program for building socialism. As a result of the implementation of socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the cultural revolution, and the correct solution of the nationalities question, our motherland was transformed into a mighty socialist state which proved its insuperable strength in the Great Patriotic War.

Having overcome incredible difficulties connected with repulsing Hitlerite aggression, the war against fascism, and the restoration of the devastated economy, the land of the soviets in a historically brief period accomplished the unprecedented climb to the level of a very great industrial power, the homeland of the first space satellite, of the first cosmonaut, and of the first nuclear power station.

The Soviet Union's achievements over the six decades attest convincingly that socialism guarantees historically unprecedented rates of growth for all aspects of the life of society. The most important result of the creative activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people was the building of developed socialism in our country.

Describing developed socialism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at the Extraordinary Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that this is a stage of maturity of the new society at which the entire system of social relations has been resturctured on the collectivist principles intrinsic to socialism. Hence the full scope for the operation of the laws of socialism, for bringing into play its advantages in all spheres of social life.

A mature socialist society is based on a mighty advanced industry and a large-scale, highly mechanized agriculture. The organic fusion of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution insures the implementation of the long-term aims of the party's economic strategy, the highest aim of which is the steady growth of the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people.

The great achievements and potential of the homeland of the October Revolution make the heroic path traversed by our country, including the RSFSR, especially impressive. Over the past 60-year period the republic's economy has been developing at high and stable rates. National income has increased 104 times, and fixed productive capital has increased 32 times. The volume of industrial output in 1977 will have increased more than 200 times compared with 1917.

Outstanding successes in the development of the economy and culture and in all spheres of social life have been achieved in the period since the CPSU

Central Committee October (1964) Plenum. It is thanks to the scientifically substantiated strategy and the tremendous fruitful political and organizing activity of the party, its Central Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the dynamism of socialist society and its constantly growing creative potential have been manifested with particular force over these years. Over the Eighth, Ninth and first year of the 10th Five-Year Plans the economic potential created during the previous half-century doubled in the RSFSR.

Radical quantitative and qualitative changes have occurred in the leading sector of the national economy--industry. It accounts for almost 60 percent of the national income now. The RSFSR's industrial complex now includes more than 400 sectors and subsectors, comprising 26,000 enterprises.

At the present time industry turns out as much output in 2.5 days as was produced over the entire year of 1913, and in 16 days it turns out as much as was produced over the whole of 1937. In a single 24-hour period these days RSFSR enterprises generate as much electric power as required 22 days to generate in 1940. They extract as much oil, including gas condensate, as was extracted in 63 days by the republic in that prewar year, and they produce as much steel as was produced in 9 days and as many motor vehicles and tractors as were produced in 12 days then.

Major structural changes have taken place in industry. Those sectors which to the greatest extent determine scientific and technical progress are developing at increasing preferential rates. The output of consumer goods is being systematically increased, and the production of items that enjoy an enhanced demand among the population is increasing at an accelerated rate.

Over the years of Soviet power radical transformations have occurred in the countryside. The RSFSR's gross volume of agricultural production amounted in 1976 to R55.3 billion, which is three times greater than the 1913 level. Over this period grain production has increased 2.5 times, meat production 2.7 times, milk 2.4, eggs 4.6, and wool 2.2.

An especially large volume of work on the development and intensification of agriculture came about after after the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. About R96 billion has been channeled into the RSFSR's agriculture, which is twice as much as the entire capital investment during the preceding years of Soviet power. Deliveries of modern, highly productive equipment to the countryside have greatly increased. Agricultural fixed capital has increased 3.1 times and the energy availability 2.5 times. In accordance with the party's agrarian policy, major steps are being taken for the further intensification of production mechanization and chemicalization and of land reclamation. Special attention is being paid to concentration and specialization on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration.

Capital construction, which now creates one-tenth of the republic's national income, has developed into a major sector of Soviet Russia's economy. A powerful transportation system equipped with modern facilities has been formed in the republic.

The RSFSR's economy is an integral part of the country's unified economic complex. "In the constellation of equal republics," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed, "The RSFSR holds a leading place--in terms of its population, territory and natural resources and its economic, scientific and technical potential." Soviet Russia accounts for 76 percent of the area and 53 percent of the population of the USSR. Its plants, power stations, oil fields and coal mines--both open cut and underground--produce 62 percent of all the country's electric power, 56 percent of the finished rolled metal, 76 percent of steel pipes, 86 percent of motor vehicles, and 72 percent of the textiles, and they extract 86 percent of the oil (including gas condensate) and 54 percent of the coal. Russia's grainfields grow more than half of all the country's grain.

The development of production in our country serves as a firm base for raising the standard of living of the populace. The concern of society and the state for man is a great social gain of which we, the Soviet people, are justifiably proud. Over the last 40 years real per capita incomes in the RSFSR have increased more than six times. The average monthly wage of workers and employees has increased more than five-fold in comparison with 1940. The growth of kolkhoz members' earnings has been even more rapid. The volume of payments and benefits from the social consumption funds over the same period has increased 20-fold.

Each year 6.5 million people in the RSFSR benefit from improved housing conditions. The solution of an important social problem--the granting of a self-contained, well-appointed apartment to each Soviet family--is becoming increasingly realistic. The network of hospitals, polyclinics and dispensaries is constantly developing.

Socialism has immeasurably enriched the spiritual life of the people and has opened up for them broad access to knowledge. In the republic, just as throughout the country, the transition to universal secondary education for young people has been completed in the main. More than three-fourths of workers in the various sectors of the national economy have a higher or secondary (including an incomplete secondary) education. More than 50 million persons are covered by all the various forms of training. The culture of the peoples of the RSFSR has reached great heights.

The building of a developed socialist society has opened up new opportunities for the further socioeconomic development of the country and of each union republic. The dynamic and well-proportioned development of social production, the enhancement of its efficiency and the all-out improvement of the quality of work are being brought into the foreground in the economic sphere in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. "In order to successfully solve the multiform economic and social tasks confronting the

country," L. I. Brezhnev observed, "there is no other way than the rapid growth of labor productivity and the sharp enhancement of the efficiency of all social production. Stress on efficiency--and we have to talk about this again and again--is the most important integral part of our whole economic strategy."

During the implementation of the RSFSR's national economic development plans in the 10th Five-Year Plan period, main stress is being placed on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the rational use of labor resources and the enhancement of labor productivity. The comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the introduction of more sophisticated technology and the reduction of the proportion of manual work operations are becoming indispensable conditions for economic growth.

In the struggle to raise production efficiency, the collectives of the republic's enterprises attach important significance to the republic's enterprises attach important significance to the better use of fixed productive capital. Appreciable successes have been achieved in this matter in instrument making, ferrous metallurgy, the petrochemical industry, light industry and other sectors. At the same time machines are being allowed to stand idle at certain enterprises, new equipment is not always installed promptly nor operated efficiently, and production capacities are assimilated too slowly.

A major reserve for increasing production consists of the strict observance of the policy of thrift and the rational use of physical resources. The importance of this problem under contemporary conditions is obvious: each year in the RSFSR as a whole tens of millions of tons of metal and hundreds of millions of tons of mineral and agricultural raw materials go into processing, and more than a billion tons of comparison fuel is used. Therefore, each percentage of saving in these items yields additional billions of rubles.

Much is being done in this direction in the republic. The metallurgical workers of Chelyabinsk, Nizhniy Tagil, Cherepovets, and Novokuznetsk have accumulated considerable experience in the economic use of physical resources. Enterprises of the light and textile industries have achieved good results. Thus, through the saving of raw materials a large additional quantity of output is obtained by Dedovskiy's industrial textiles association, the Reutov cotton spinning factory, and the Kalinin silk fabric factory.

The efficiency of social production is closely connected with production quality. Valuable experience in raising the standard of production has been accumulated by many production collectives of Moscow, Leningrad, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk and other cities. Over the last 6 years alone, more than 12,000 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus, instruments and other types of products and a large number of consumer goods have been put into production in the republic's industry. One result of the work that has been done is the award of the state mark of quality, and this has now been earned about 23,000 items which are produced by the RSFSR's industry. But despite the increase in the output of items bearing the state mark of

quality, the output of these items still represents an insufficient proportion of the total. We still have much to do to insure, as the 25th party congress stressed, that the entire mechanism of planning and management, the whole system of material and moral incentives, the efforts of engineers and designers, and the skill of the workers will be directed toward enhancing the quality of production.

A decisive condition for enhancing production efficiency is the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The practical use of the achievements of science and technology insures an economic saving each year in the RSFSR's industry of almost R2.5 billion and a labor saving of approximately 360,000 persons. Over the last 6 years alone more than 20,000 enterprises, shops, sectors and production processes have been comprehensively mechanized and automated, and 40,000 mechanized flow lines and automatic production lines have been commissioned in the RSFSR.

However, the opportunities for accelerating scientific and technical progress in sectors, associations and enterprises are still not being fully utilized. In a number of ministries and departments the targets for the introduction of scientific and technical achievements are not being fulfilled, progressive equipment is not being operated efficiently enough and the proportion of manual labor is being reduced too slowly. In implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress definite work has been done in the republic on improving the mechanism of economic management and on improving the use of economic incentives and levers. Work is also being performed on improving the organizational structure of management and production concentration. At the present time almost 2,000 production associations and science and production associations are functioning in industry. Construction organizations are being enlarged through amalgamation. In agriculture, production links are developing among enterprises, and 16 major all-Russian production associations and science and production associations have been created.

The improvement of territorial planning and the rational siting of production forces are of great significance for the RSFSR. The 10th Five-Year Plan is notable for the further growth of production forces, the buildup of the economic potential of Siberia and the Far East, and the enhancement of their role in all-union production. The formation of the biggest territorial production complex in western Siberia--the country's main oil and gas production base--is continuing. Work on the Sayanskiy, Bratsko-Ust-Ilimskiy, and Yuzhno-Yakutskiy territorial production complexes has assumed a broad scale. Geological prospecting and scientific research work in the zone adjoining the Baykal-Amur main railroad is intensifying. The formation of a major industrial complex based on the Orenburg gas condensate deposit, of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and power complex, of the Kursk magnetic anomaly's territorial production complex, and of the Timano-Pechorskiy complex in the north of the European part of the country is continuing.

Special mention should be made of the comprehensive program for the transformation of the RSFSR's non-chernozem zone drawn up at the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which is of tremendous socioeconomic significance.

The implementation of broad measures for strengthening the material-technical base, for the intensification of agricultural production, for land reclamation and for the comprehensive restructuring of the countryside has been mounted here.

Each of the programs cited is designed for a long period, requires considerable expenditure, and is being implemented by dozens of ministries and departments. All this evokes a need for the improvement of territorial planning, the intensification of the interdepartmental approach to the substantiation of the aims and tasks of the development of individual zones and regions of the republic, the enhancement of the flexibility of the day-to-day leadership of economic building, and the relieving of the central management organs of those matters which can be resolved locally.

Socialist competitions have acquired broad scope and are aimed at improving production efficiency and the quality of work. They are a mighty source for the growth of production and a means of educating people. They have become a truly nationwide creative movement and actively influence the fulfillment of plans. RSFSR industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule the 9-month plan for the volume of sales of output and for the production of the majority of the most important types of articles. Compared with the corresponding period last year the volume of industrial production has increased 5.5 percent.

Many autonomous republics, krais and oblasts have obtained quite a good harvest of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural crops. The 9-month grain procurement plan has been overfulfilled by the farms of the non-chernozem zone. According to preliminary figures, this year in all categories of farms of the republic, almost 7.3 million tons of meat in carcass weight will be produced, which is 200,000 tons more than the average annual level from 1971 through 1975, while 48.6 million tons of milk, or 1.9 million tons more, and 35.1 billion eggs, or 5.2 billion more, than in the last 5-year plan will be produced. The 9-month plan for procurement of a number of livestock-raising products has been overfulfilled.

The achievements of the RSFSR and all fraternal republics in the sphere of the economy are the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor and the wise leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee. They are the result of the fraternal cooperation and mutual aid of all republics of the land of the soviets. Created and tempered by Lenin's party, the friendship of the USSR peoples also graphically demonstrates its great vital force within the RSFSR, where over 100 nations and nationalities live and work. As is well known, the RSFSR includes 16 autonomous republics, 5 autonomous oblasts and 10 autonomous okrugs. During the years of Soviet power the peoples of formerly backward outskirts of prerevolutionary Russia have traveled a gigantic path in their development. The volume of industrial production in the autonomous republics has increased 43 times in the past 40 years, or has increased more rapidly than for the RSFSR as a whole.

The RSFSR working people have considered and continue to consider it to be their international duty to do everything necessary to insure that the

friendship of the peoples of our country strengthens with every passing day, and they see in this the source of our future achievements.

The frontier of the 60-year history of the land of the soviets is marked by an outstanding event determining our development for many years to come--the adoption of the New USSR Constitution. It enshrines the great achievements of the Soviet people in creating a new society--achievements accomplished under the tested leadership of the Leninist party of communists.

The New Constitution was welcomed with enormous fervor and enthusiasm in the cities and villages of the RSFSR. At the assemblies and meetings held everywhere, those taking part expressed their warm approval of the fundamental law of the developed socialist society. The tremendous role of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in creating this outstanding document of our era was stressed with great, heartfelt warmth.

Inspired by the ideas and provisions of the New USSR Constitution, the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the RSFSR are augmenting their efforts and striving for great successes to mark the 60th anniversary of Great October. In the united fraternal family of the union republics they are fully and firmly determined to struggle with even greater energy under the CPSU's leadership for the triumph of the ideas proclaimed by October and the behests of Lenin, for the victory of communism.

CSO: 1800

RASHIDOV CITES RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AS KEY TO SOVIET INTERNATIONALISM

Moscow ZNAMYA in Russian No 7, Jul 77 signed to press 14 Jun 77 pp 3-32

[Article by Sh. Rashidov: "Language of Friendship and Fraternity"]

[Text] We are living in an amazing, wonderful time of the realization of man's best hopes and highest ideals. What was dreamed of for ages and what was the realm of the fable is today becoming actual reality. In the legends of many, many peoples the artist's creative genius gave birth to a realm of freedom and wisdom.

The outstanding minds of mankind have dreamed for centuries about that bright time when the peoples, rallied into a single fraternal family, would through concerted joint efforts create a society of Peace, Labor, Freedom, Equality, Fraternity, and Happiness.

This time has come. The dream became a true story on our sacred land thanks to the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 60th anniversary will be triumphantly commemorated this year as an outstanding celebration by the working people of our country and all progressive mankind and as a festival of struggle and communist creation.

Under the banner of the Great October and under the leadership of the Lenin party the Soviet people are successfully implementing the magnificent program of the building of a new society--the most just and most humane society in world history.

The historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress have elicited an unprecedented upsurge in Soviet people's labor and political activeness. Nationwide socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the 10th Five-Year Plan has become widespread everywhere.

An important landmark in the country's political life and a new stage in the development of Soviet society were the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1977) Plenum. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Plenum

discussed the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Constitutional Commission, on the draft of the USSR Constitution and approved this draft, in the main. The new Soviet Constitution reflects the profound changes throughout our society that have occurred in the 40 years since the adoption of the constitution currently in force. The new constitution is a truly Leninist manifesto of our era--the era of developed socialism. The adoption of the new USSR Constitution--a constitution of the great friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples and a constitution of the communism which is being built--will not only be a historic event for our country but also an event of enormous international significance.

There has recently been a considerable activation of the country's ideological life. Soviet people's spiritual activity has become richer and more varied. The indestructible friendship and fraternity of the USSR peoples and their unity and cohesion around the party and its Leninist Central Committee strengthen and develop from year to year. The provision of the Party Program to the effect that the development of communist social relations contributes to the further strengthening of trust and the close cooperation of all nations of our country has become a part of reality.

The Soviet state unites 15 sovereign union republics: these include 20 autonomous republics, 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 national okrugs. The nations and nationalities inhabiting these republics, oblasts, and okrugs constitute a single socialist family--the Soviet people. They are laboring nonstop in the name of the achievement of the great common goal--the building of communism--display fraternal concern for one another, and support and assist each other in all things.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the Lenin Party's 24th congress: "In the years of socialist building in our country /a new historical community of people--the Soviet people/ [words in slantlines in italics] has emerged. New, harmonious relations between the classes and social groups and between nations and nationalities--relations of friendship and cooperation--have been born in joint labor, in the struggle for socialism, and in the battles to defend it. Our people are welded together by the community of Marxist-Leninist ideology and the high goals of the building of a communist society. The multinational Soviet people are demonstrating this monolithic cohesion by their labor and their unanimous approval of Communist Party policy."*

Sincere fraternal friendship, disinterested mutual assistance, and unity of thought and action--these are the most characteristic features of the mutual relations and all forms of cooperation of the more than 100 nations and nationalities of our country, which have come together forever and have been rallied into a single union. They are inherent only in a socialist society. This is convincingly shown in the CPSU Central Committee decree "Preparations for the 50th Anniversary of the USSR." "World history," the decree says,

*L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom" [Following Lenin's Course], vol 3, p 279.

"has never hitherto seen in the mutual relations of dozens of nations and nationalities such indestructible unity of interests and aims, will and actions or such spiritual kinship, trust, and mutual concern as are constantly displayed in our fraternal union."

How much effort was made by our leader V. I. Lenin and the party which he created for the struggle for the assertion of friendship and fraternity of the peoples! And this effort was not spent in vain. Today the fruits of our party's Leninist national policy, achieved as a result of its consistent implementation, and the beguiling prospects of further development are clearly visible. Heartfelt words on these achievements and prospects and on the people's happiness resounded from the tribune of the 25th congress. And these words were spoken in a language comprehensible to all--the great Russian language, the language of Lenin.

Each Soviet individual is proud of belonging to the great Soviet family and that the Russian people represent the elder brother of all the peoples of this family. Being the elder brother in the family of socialist nations is a great honor and responsibility. And the Russian people have earned this honor and responsibility not only because they have been and remain our country's most populous people: the Russian people's role as the leading nation in the community of fraternal peoples is determined primarily by the fact that they bore the greatest burden in the struggle against tsarist autocracy and the bourgeois-landowner system and for the progress of society and man's happiness. The Russian people spilled much blood and bore many sacrifices in the name of our common goals. Thanks to the efforts of all the peoples of our country and primarily the Russian people and their courage and valor, the aggressors who encroached on the freedom and independence of our motherland were smashed. The Russian people were and are a model of diligence and heroism and disinterested assistance to all fraternal peoples, large and small.

The Russian people have created their own great culture and the powerful Russian language--bright as a rainbow after a spring downpour, accurate as an arrow, melodious and rich, and sincere as a song at the cradle.

Soviet people of all nationalities sincerely love the Russian people, revere them, admire their talent, wisdom, diligence, and Leninist humanism and internationalism, learn from them how to be strong, stanch, and bold in struggle, familiarize themselves with their culture and progressive traditions, and study Russian with enormous interest.

It is well known that an important result of the successful solution of the national question in our country has been the comprehensive development of the languages of all the socialist nations and nationalities of the USSR. In the Soviet period more than 40 peoples who did not have their own written language in the past have acquired a scientifically formulated written language and now have developed literary languages. The CPSU, as its

Program notes, maintains a course toward continuing to insure the free development of the languages of the USSR peoples and complete freedom for each Soviet citizen to speak and raise and educate his children in any language. The national languages are developing on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment under the conditions of the peoples' fraternal friendship and mutual trust.

At the same time it has so transpired historically that Russian has become the common language of the inter-nation communication and cooperation of all USSR peoples. This has been conditioned by the natural patterns of the economic, sociopolitical, and cultural development of the peoples of the Soviet land, by the all-union nature of our socialist economy, which represents a unified, strong national economic organism, the intensive processes of the exchange of material and spiritual values and cadres, the rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the cultures of the socialist nations, and the internationalization of the entire tenor of life of Soviet society. The Russian language has become a powerful instrument of the communication and cohesion of the Soviet peoples and a means of familiarizing them with the best achievement of native and world culture.

A Great and Powerful Language

Language is the most amazing of the gifts with which man has been endowed and his strongest tool in labor and creative activity. Language is the history of the people. Language is the path of civilization and culture. It is the most important means of man's communication and thinking. Marx and Engels repeatedly pointed out that language is people's social product and that labor and speech are the two main stimuli of the development of man and society.

Man is inseparably connected with language from earliest childhood to the end of his life. It is precisely language which helps him to penetrate the secrets of the most intricate and boundlessly diverse world of the Universe, familiarize himself with the achievements of past ages and pass on his thoughts to future generations, get to know the laws of nature and social development and thought, and to advance science, technology, and art.

It is said among the people that language is a city to whose construction each man living on earth has contributed his stone. The world now has more than 2,000 languages. Each of them has its own history, has passed through many stages in its development, and has undergone many changes before acquiring its contemporary form. And all national languages have definite attributes inherent in them.

At the same time, as V. I. Lenin pointed out, there are also so-called world languages which play a special role in mankind's development by virtue of definite historical conditions. These include Russian.

Russian is a language which has generalized the historical experience of mankind's struggle for its happiness and has illumined the road to the future, a language in which priceless accomplishments of scientific and artistic thought have been created, and the language of the pioneers of the Universe and the trailblazers of a new life.

K. Marx and F. Engels defined language in one of their works as the "immediate reality of thought." It may be said without exaggeration that in the 20th century the Russian language has become the immediate reality of advanced, revolutionary thought induced by the force of revolutionary action.

The Russian language--that of peace, friendship, and shining hopes--links the hopes and cherished aspirations of the peoples and nations and nationalities in one, familiarizing the one with the spiritual treasures of the other, increasing their ideological unity, enriching their cultures and bringing them closer together, and helping all to advance together along the path of progress and prosperity.

The Russian language is the golden fusion of the greatest values of history and culture. It is unusually rich in its lexico-phraseological structure, vocabulary, phonetic and grammatical system, and variety of forms, styles, and nuances of both the literary language and live conversational speech.

In the course of historical development the vocabulary of Russian has been supplemented with words from other languages. But this has not only not weakened but, on the contrary, enriched and strengthened it for, while retaining its grammatical system and basic vocabulary, the Russian language has continued to advance and improve.

At the same time Russian has exerted and continues to exert a big influence on the enrichment and development of many other national languages, supplementing their vocabularies and expanding their lexical capacity.

The Russian language has played an outstanding role in the development of revolutionary thought, advanced social science, and democratic culture and in the spiritual rapprochement of the peoples. The founders of scientific communism attached enormous significance to Russian and had a high appreciation of it. The great attention which they paid to the study of Russian graphically testifies to this.

In January 1871 K. Marx wrote in a letter to [Z. Meyer]: "I do not know whether I told you that since the start of 1870 I have been studying Russian by myself; I now read quite rapidly in it. The reason for this was that I was sent from Petersburg Flerovskiy's book "Polozheniye rabochego klassa (v osobennosti krest'yan) v Rossii" [Situation of the Working Class (Particularly the Peasants) in Russia], which seemed of very considerable interest, and that I also wished to familiarize myself with the economic (excellent) works of Chernyshevskiy.... The result was worth the efforts

which a person of my age had to expend on mastering a language so very different from the classical, Germanic, and Romance languages."*

It is known that the bookshelves in Marx's study contained more than 100 Russian books. The works of Dobrolyubov, Chernyshevskiy, Herzen, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Gogol', Pushkin, Lermontov, and Flerovskiy were brought down from the shelves onto the desk so that Marx would have them within his reach.

F. Engels, Marx's loyal associate, wrote: "Knowledge of Russian--a language which is comprehensively worthy of study for its own sake as one of the strongest and richest of the living languages and for the sake of the literature which it opens up--is no longer such a rarity...."**

Knowing more than 20 languages, Engels put Russian among the world's strongest and richest living languages. According to the recollections of his contemporaries, Engels knew by heart and read from memory in excellent Russian verses from Pushkin's "Yevgeniy Onegin." V. I. Lenin repeatedly pointed to the greatness, power, richness, and enormous significance of the Russian language. He wrote: "The language of Turgenev, Tolstoy, Dobrolyubov, and Chernyshevskiy is great and powerful."***

A most perceptive connoisseur of the Russian language, V. I. Lenin perfected his knowledge of it throughout his life. According to N. K. Krupskaya, Vladimir Il'ich could sit for hours with various dictionaries, of which he particularly selected "Tolkovyy slovar' zhivogo velikorusskogo yazyka" [Explanatory Dictionary of the Great-Russian Language] by V. I. Dal'. The language of Lenin's works is a classic model of the extensive use and development of the richest semantic and expressive possibilities of the Russian language which Il'ich put to the service of the tasks of the political struggle of the working class and its party.

Various socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and scientific-technical phenomena and processes have acquired exceptionally subtle and capacious lexical expression in the Russian language, which has imbibed the best achievements of world science and culture.

Russian is a language with profound and rich cultural traditions equally suitable for all spheres of human activity and for the expression of the most intricate scientific concepts and the most subtle movements of the human soul.

*K. Marx and F. Engels, "Soch." [Works], vol 33, p 147.

**K. Marx and F. Engels, "Works," vol 18, p 526.

***V. I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 24, p 294.

Even today, more than two centuries on, we admire the aptness of the description of it given by Mikhail Vasil'yevich Lomonosov, the remarkable physicist and linguist, philosopher and poet, historian and mathematician, and one of the fathers of Russian science, who came from the lower popular strata. The Russian language, he said, "has a natural abundance, beauty, and strength second to no European language."

Lomonosov wrote in the celebrated "Rossiyskaya grammatika" [Russian Grammar]: "The Roman Emperor Charles the Fifth was fond of saying that it is proper to use Hispanic with God, French with friends, German with enemies, and Italian with the female sex. But if he had mastered Russian, he would, of course, have added that it is seemly to use it to speak with all of them for he would have found in it the magnificence of Hispanic, the vitality of French, the firmness of German, and the softness of Italian and, in addition, the richness and conciseness, strong in imagery, of Greek and Latin."

All subsequent progressive figures of native and world culture have shared his ideas on the inexhaustible richness of the Russian language.

Aleksander Sergeyevich Pushkin termed the Russian language beautiful and resonant, expressive and flexible, with an abundant diversity of construction. He saw in the Russian language the embodiment of the genius and richness of his people's culture.

A. S. Pushkin not only had a high appreciation of the Russian language. He made an enormous contribution to its improvement and laid the foundations of modern Russian. According to V. G. Belinskiy, who animatedly perceived the harmony and beauty of his native tongue better than anyone else, Pushkin had created a miracle out of the Russian language.

Russian was vividly and evocatively described by N. V. Gogol', who contributed to an enormous extent to the democratization of the language of artistic prose and to its rapprochement with everyday conversational speech. He said: "You marvel at the jewels of our language: every sound is a gift; everything is granular and coarse, like the pearl itself...." Gogol' wrote in "Mertvyye Dushi" [Dead Souls]: "...There is no language that is so expressive, animated, as torn from the very heart, as seething and quivering as the aptly spoken Russian word."

The famous apophthegm of such a profound connoisseur and subtle master of it as Ivan Sergeyevich Turgenev may be called an ode to the Russian word: "In days of doubt and in days of heavy thoughts about the fate of my motherland you are my sole support and prop, O great, mighty, truthful, and free Russian language!..it is impossible to believe that such a language was not given to a great people!" And Turgenev appealed passionately for "the beautiful Russian language, this treasure, this property handed down to us by our predecessors" to be preserved and for this "mighty weapon" to be treated with reverence: "in the hands of the skillful it is capable of miracles!"

Aleksey Maksimovich Gor'kiy, the great proletarian writer and founder of the literature of socialist realism, viewed the Russian language as priceless riches and an unrivaled instrument of culture. He believed that "the Russian language is inexhaustibly rich and is becoming increasingly enriched with striking rapidity."

The Russian language is a very great achievement of human linguistic culture. It is a major present-day world language which has won broad international recognition in many countries of Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

In the article "Nikolay Gogol" Prosper Merrimee a classic writer of French literature, wrote: "Russian is...the richest of all European dialects and seems to have been created deliberately to express the subtlest nuances. Endowed with a wonderful pithiness combined with clarity, it only needs a single word to convey an idea, whereas any other language would require whole sentences for this.... It is the most beautiful of the European languages...."

Where does the greatness and power of the Russian language lie?

Russian is the language of our great leader and teacher V. I. Lenin, who wrote his works in Russian, and each of his works is an ocean of ideas, school of struggle and courage, and inexhaustible source of heroism and victories.

Russian--and we say this with pride--is the language of the world's first socialist revolution. Rallied under its banner around the Russian proletariat, all the peoples of our country rose to the heroic struggle for their freedom and independence, and the mighty means of the communications and cohesion of the revolutionary forces of all nations in this struggle was the Russian language. It also played its role in the years of building socialism and during the Great Patriotic War and subsequently.

The Russian language is truly a language of education and culture. It is impossible to imagine Russian without Lomonosov and Pushkin, Chernyshevskiy and Tolstoy, Turgenev and Herzen, and without Gor'kiy and Mayakovskiy, just as it is impossible to imagine them without the Russian language. Many of the best works which have made an inestimable contribution to the world artistic treasure house of literature and art were created in Russian.

Russian is a very great achievement of human linguistic culture. The Russian language, which has imbibed the best achievements of world science and culture, not only embodies linguistic norms in the sphere of the artistic word, but also various concepts of a socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and technical nature enjoy the most precise delineation here, and it also contains a special natural-science and everyday terminology.

The Russian language, which is exceptionally flexible and is suffused with vivid tints, is the language of an all-embracing artistic range. It

organically combines and fuses in one, as it were, mighty strength and gentleness, expressiveness and accuracy, firmness and melodiousness, animation and imagery, potency and tunefulness, flexibility and softness, colorfulness and full-bloodedness, elegance and simplicity, terseness and diffuseness, the captivating beauty of the word and its straightforwardness, and popular spirit. The remarkable properties of the Russian language make it possible to express accurately and with exhaustive fullness any ideas, simple, everyday, and the most complex scientific concepts, the subtlest nuances of semantics and intonation, profound feelings and poetic inspiration, and various aspects of human relations, to build evidence with iron logic, and to make speech vivid, evocative, convincing, and comprehensible to all; and, where necessary--moving and tender, strict and serious, passionate and keen, cheerful and lively--to impart warmth and sincerity, to find the paths to a man's heart, to encourage and uplift a friend, and to strike home at an enemy....

The role of the Russian language in the struggle of the peoples of all Russia's national outlying areas against the local exploiters and tsarism for their freedom, independence, and social progress is inestimable.

When the revolutionary movement spread, its echoes even reached to Turkestan, awaking the peoples of this region, who were oppressed, backward, and fettered by the chains of religious prejudice. And they began to see things clearly and to rise to the struggle for their liberation. Uprisings against violence and injustice, exploitation and poverty flared up everywhere. Even at this time bold speeches rang out about freedom, knowledge, and education, and the vector of the ideas of progress was the Russian language.

In those years many progressive figures of Central Asia visited Russia and met with outstanding Russian scholars, writers, revolutionaries, and progressive workers. These meetings contributed to the development of their revolutionary self-awareness and enabled them to enter into the course of events occurring in Russia and throughout the world and to learn the truth of life. And they were increasingly convinced of the sincerity of the Russian people's fraternal feelings and were imbued with a love for the Russian language and of an awareness of the need for its in-depth study.

It was precisely thanks to knowledge of Russian that the major scholars, thinkers, and writers of Central Asia were able to acquaint themselves with the wealth of the culture of the Russian people and with its revolutionary ideas and traditions and, subsequently, extensively propagandize them among the working people of their own area. They understood that, despite tsarism's colonial policy, Central Asia's alinement with Russia was of objectively progressive significance for its peoples. The economy of this region increasingly became involved in the sphere of the Russian economy, which contributed to the speedier development of industry and agricultural production in Central Asia. The extremely ruinous feudal and internecine wars ceased, and slavery was liquidated. The economic and cultural rapprochement of the Central Asian population with the Russian workers, democratic

intelligentsia, and settler-peasants began. National proletariat cadres grew up. Advanced Russian culture's and social thought's penetration of Central Asia increased.

In the second half of the last century and at the start of the 20th century the question of the attitude toward Russian culture and the Russian language was moved to the foreground here and acquired a political tint. The point being that frequently very abrupt changes were taking place in relations between states and peoples and that there was an exacerbation of class contradictions and an intensification of the struggle between progressive and reactionary forces in this period in Russia and throughout the world. The imperialist powers, including Russia, aspired to seize new lands and to a redivision of the world. Both within individual states and in the international arena events had matured on whose outcome not only the present but also the future of a number of peoples depended. These included the peoples of Central Asia and other of Russia's eastern outlying areas. At that time the choice was a matter of urgency for them: whose side to be on and toward which country to tilt?

The apologists of feudal-clerical reaction tilted toward backward, feudal-patriarchal Turkey and Iran, which were backed by British and other pillaging colonialists. The reactionary ideologists dragged society back and attempted to keep the laboring people in the grip of cruel feudal oppression and for this reason were so violently opposed to Russia and the Russian people and their language and culture.

The progressive figures of that time adopted a directly opposite position. They included such eminent writer-educators, scholars, and democrats and patriots as I. Chavchavadze in Georgia, M. F. Akhundov in Azerbaydzhan, M. Nalbandyan in Armenia, Abay Kunanbayev in Kazakhstan, Furkat, Mukimi, and Sattarkhan in Uzbekistan, Kemine Mollanepes in Kirgizia, Toktogul Satylganov in Turkestan, Taras Shevchenko in the Ukraine, Ya. Luchina in Belorussia, M. Eminesku in Moldavia, Ya. Raynis in Latvia, Yu. Zhemayte in Lithuania, F. Kreysval'd in Estonia, and Gabdulla Tukay in Tatarstan.

Correctly understanding the objectively evolved conditions and the peoples' requirements, these remarkable people considered it vitally necessary to be together with Russia and with the Russian people. They saw in this a reliable guarantee of their peoples' protection against enslavement by foreign plunderers and a most important condition of progress. The countries' progressive figures played an enormous role in propaganda of Russian culture and the Russian language and in familiarizing the peoples with these spiritual treasures.

The poet-democrat Zakirdzhan Furkat, the great Uzbek scholar, was a passionate supporter of advanced Russian culture and propagandist of the Russian language. He appealed to his people for friendship with the Russians, stressing here that it was precisely the Russian people and friendship with them which would lead the Uzbek people to freedom, social progress, and enlightenment.

Here Furkat saw the great advantage of knowledge of Russian and studied it and the most valuable publications in Russian with enormous diligence. He was a passionate propagandist of the Russian language and Russian culture.

As a counterweight to the representatives of feudal-clerical reaction and the bourgeois nationalists, Furkat said: "If the Russian people propose that we study their language and reading and writing, they wish us no harm thereby. On the contrary, they would like to see our country flourish and its population prosper. The Russian people are concerned to see us secure and content. They will always remain such."

Truly prophetic words.

Another outstanding Uzbek poet-democrat, Mukimi, always emphasized that it was necessary to know the great Russian language, in which the best works of world literature had been written and without knowledge of which it was impossible to be a real man and benefit one's people.

The famous Uzbek educator Sattarkhan profoundly loved and highly appreciated the Russian language. He believed that without knowledge of Russian it was impossible to master the modern sciences, on the basis of which many outstanding discoveries had been born, and he underpinned this with specific examples taken from life.

In 1885 Sattarkhan wrote: "When the bridges were spread over the Khodzhenetskaya River and over the Chirchik, the inhabitants were spared the danger of crossing the heavy waters. There have been many useful undertakings similar to this... For this reason it is essential that we learn modern science from the Russian people and try to put it into effect, and the main means of studying these sciences is knowledge of Russian, without which there is no chance of acquiring scientific knowledge." Sattarkhan persistently propagandized the Russian language among the local population, inculcated in people a love of knowledge and enlightenment, and struggled tirelessly against the obscurantism and ignorance and backwardness and lack of culture of his people. He convinced his compatriots that knowledge of Russian would contribute to the mutual rapprochement and strengthening of the friendship of the two peoples. "In knowing Russian," Sattarkhan wrote, "and conversing with the Russian people we could get to know each other better and derive much that is useful from this. Not knowing one another, God knows what we might think of the Russian people, and they of us. Knowledge of one another would be mutually useful and would exert a beneficial influence."

An ardent propagandist of the Russian language and Russian culture was another outstanding educator—Iskhakkhan. Being an educated, progressive man of his time, he received with satisfaction all innovations that arose under the influence of Russian culture and called upon his people to study Russian.

In 1912 Iskhakkhan wrote: "The prime necessity for us Turkestanis is Russian.... It stands to reason that it is extremely necessary to know it for people's needs."

The outstanding Tatar poet-democrat Gabdulla Tukay was a profoundly convinced supporter of friendship with the Russian people. Opposing those who campaigned for the resettlement of Tatars in the Turkish Sultanate, he wrote:

"Here we were born, here we grew up, and here we will meet
the mortal hour.

Fate itself has linked us with this Russian land."

The brilliant Kazakh bard Abay said, addressing his people: "To escape disgrace and achieve goodness it is essential to know Russian and Russian culture. The Russians see the world. If you learn their language, your eyes also will be opened to the world."

Such truthful, convincing propaganda found fertile soil and yielded good fruit. The ideas of the enlighteners gained an increasing number of supporters among the popular masses. The aspiration of the Central Asian working people to study Russian, to rapprochement with the Russian people, and to fraternal friendship with them markedly grew after the 1905-1907 revolution, when many prominent revolutionaries were exiled here from Russia. In the period of reaction there was unprecedented intensification of oppression of the working people; they were subjected to merciless exploitation, violence, and terror. The people starved, eking out a beggarly existence. All this filled the popular masses' cup of woe to overflowing and aroused in them a feeling of hatred for and vengeance on the oppressors. And, under the leadership of the exiled Russian revolutionaries and with their fraternal assistance, the working people rose to the struggle. There was agitation in the cities and kishlaks, in the railroad workshops, and at the plants, and there were uprisings against the tsarist and local enslavers.

It was in precisely this period that Khamza Khakim-zade, loyal son of the Uzbek people, emerged in the political arena. He was an ardent patriot and internationalist. Khamza, like Furkat and Mukimi, Sattarkhan, and Iskhakhan and Abay, ardently appealed to his people for friendship with the Russian people, for study of the Russian language, and for assimilation of the riches of Russian culture. He mercilessly exposed the reactionaries and bourgeois nationalist, who fiercely opposed study of Russian.

In 1914 Khamza addressed a special letter to the teachers. It said: "Incited by their Worship, obscurantist, ignorant fathers and mothers throw up their hands and wail: 'Stop it! Don't teach in Russian! You will not be blessed in either this world or the other!' They thus try to prevent us learning the language, customs, and culture of Russia, of whose peoples we have now been compatriots for 40, if not 50 years...." And Khamza appealed here: "You also allow your son to study in Russian! One of our most essential trade instruments is upbringing and education in the university. All wealth and progress are due to the sciences and education. You see, other peoples send their very young sons and daughters from Europe to study science for 4-5 years in America, and from Asia to Europe. At least let yours go to the Russian school here, which is right under your very noses! Perhaps this education will spare you future difficulties."

Khamza was the first in Uzbek literature to create the image of the worker-revolutionary and extol the ideas of internationalism in his creativity.

A pleiad of outstanding internationalist writers grew up under the influence of the ideas of the educators of the older generation in the Soviet East. These included Gafur Gulyam and Khamid Alimdzhani, Aybek and Mirzo Tursunzade, Berdy Kerbabayev, and Sabit Mukanov. These were fitting pupils and consistent continuers of the cause of Furkat and Mukimi, Abay, Khamza, and Ayni. They were the true standard-bearers of the friendship of the people, primarily friendship with the elder brother--the great Russian people--and passionate propagandists of Russian culture and the Russian language who consistently advocated the rapprochement of the national cultures and languages. They gave the entire force of their artistic talent to this cause, taking advantage of the favorable conditions that had opened up in Soviet times.

It is known that, prior to the October Revolution and in the first years following its victory, the Uzbek literary language, like the languages of the other eastern people, was strongly influenced by Arabic and Persian. The written language was in Arabic, which was difficult for the people to master. Attempts have been made in the past to simplify this alphabet and make it more comprehensible to the masses. Back in the 1870's Mirza Fatali Akhundov proposed the introduction of a new alphabet compiled on the basis of the Latin and Russian scripts. But the linguistic reform proposed by Akhundov encountered the fierce resistance of the clergy and was prevented from coming into being. The old alphabet was preserved in all the republics of the Soviet East right up to 1928-1929.

The interests of the further development of the national languages and the very conditions of the new life insistently demanded, meanwhile, the transition to a new alphabet opening the way to the acceleration of popular enlightenment. A Latinized alphabet was introduced in Uzbekistan in 1928, but the peculiarities of neither the living popular language nor the literary language were taken into consideration in the transition to this alphabet. This gave rise to new difficulties.

At the same time gratifying changes were occurring in the material and spiritual life of all the USSR peoples as a result of consistent implementation of Lenin's national policy. The union republics were proceeding confidently along the path of all-around prosperity. Their mutual ties and economic, political, and cultural cooperation broadened. There was an intensification of the process of the rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the national cultures, including the languages. The fraternal friendship of the peoples strengthened on this basis. There was an increase in their gravitation toward the study of Russian, which had already become the means of the inter-nation communication and cooperation of the USSR peoples.

Practice insistently dictated the need for new linguistic reform. What was needed was that a path be found of the development of the national languages

as would accelerate the objective processes occurring in society. And our top linguists and writers engaged in creative quest in this plane. As a result of painstaking work they came to the conclusion that what would be the most advisable would be transition of the Uzbek written language from the Latinized alphabet to a new Uzbek alphabet on the basis of Russian script. A Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet session examined this question in May 1940.

Academician T. N. Karyniyazov, the outstanding Uzbek scholar who had headed the elaboration of the new Uzbek alphabet on the basis of Russian script, delivered a report at the session. He said: "A remarkable instrument of our socialist culture is the language and, consequently, the alphabet of the great Russian people.... Russian for all the USSR peoples, including the Uzbek people, is of enormous significance. The culture of all USSR nationalities is inseparably connected with the Russian people's advanced socialist culture."

The famous scholar Khamid Alimdzhani, chairman of the Uzbekistan Writers Union and writer and poet-internationalist, delivered an ardent speech at the session. "We wish," he said, "to accelerate the achievement of tremendous successes of the Uzbek people's socialist culture. The transition from the Latinized alphabet to the new Uzbek alphabet on the basis of the Russian script will undoubtedly be a most important factor facilitating the accomplishment of this desire of ours."

The session unanimously adopted the law "Transition of the Uzbek Written Language From the Latinized Alphabet to a New Alphabet on the Basis of Russian Script." It was greeted with great joy by all the republic's working people and won their warm approval. In the years that have elapsed since that time our republic has scaled great heights in the development of the economy, science, and culture. And our Uzbek language has also been perfected and further developed. We are obliged to a large extent for this to the great Russian language.

The Historic Role of the Russian Language

The USSR is the motherland of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the motherland of the soviets. It is the sacred homeland of all working people. And this motherland, our Soviet state, and our Lenin Party have secured for all the nations a bright, happy, and free life, have rallied them into a single amicable family, and have created the indestructible alliance of the Soviet peoples. The Soviet Union embodies unprecedented relations of the unity and friendship of the peoples.

More than anyone else V. I. Lenin thought, wrote, and displayed constant concern about the rapprochement of the nations and their friendship, fraternity, and unity. He developed the theory of the unification and rapprochement of the peoples in a single fraternal union. Lenin predicted that the rapprochement of the peoples would be achieved by "an exceptionally free,

fraternal union of the workers and working people's masses of all nations."* And this fraternal union of the working people of all nations has been created in our country. It is strengthening from day to day.

It has honorably stood the test of time--during the civil war, in the period of restoration of the national economy, and in the course of socialist building. The strength of this union was manifested particularly during the Great Patriotic War, when the fate of our motherland and all world civilization was being decided.

Thanks to the indestructible union of fraternal peoples, there have been sociopolitical, economic, and cultural transformations, unprecedented in scale and depth, in our country which have astounded the whole world.

The 25th CPSU Congress turned a new page in strengthening the fraternal union of USSR peoples. It drew up a magnificent program of our country's comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural development, a further increase in Soviet people's material well-being and their general educational level, and of the improvement of scientific research in all branches of knowledge.

The Russian language has developed together with the growth of culture, science, and technology.

"The rapid growth of inter-nation ties and cooperation," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his report '50th Anniversary of the USSR,' "is leading to increased knowledge of Russian, which has become the language of the inter-course of all nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union."**

Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya, Lenin's closest friend and associate, wrote: "Knowledge of the single common language, Russian, in addition to one's native tongue, is bringing all the peoples of the USSR even closer together." And, indeed, the Russian language, being an accepted world language, has brought all the peoples of the Soviet Union closer together and has become for them an effective means of struggle for the implementation of the shining ideas of communism and an important condition of the strengthening and development of our multinational Soviet society.

As a result of the victory of the Great October and the building of socialism all the peoples of our country have been rallied into a single fraternal family, which has taken shape on the basis of socialist social relations and the unity of the economic, political, and cultural life, Marxist-Leninist ideology, international interests, and communist ideals of the working people.

Soviet people have one motherland--the USSR--and one goal--the building of communism. They have a single ideology--Marxism-Leninism--and a single

*V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 31, p 167.

**L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," vol 4, p 60.

leader--the party of the great Lenin. They are united by a common political foundation--the soviets--and by a single economic foundation--the socialist system of the economy. They have a single culture, socialist in content. The very labor activity of Soviet people is international, for in our country the labor of each individual merges into the general channel of communist building.

The Soviet people demonstrate their monolithic cohesion in labor and unanimous approval of Communist Party policy. Our party is strong thanks precisely to the people's cohesion and awareness. And the party is doing everything to insure a constant reinforcement of the source of our strength--the indestructible ideological and moral-political unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and their fraternal friendship.

It may be said without exaggeration that the Russian language, being a powerful and effective factor of the spiritual communication of people, social groups and classes, and peoples and nationalities, has played and is now playing an outstanding role in the emergence of the Soviet people and the strengthening of their unity.

Acting as a means of inter-nation communication, the Russian language extends to both the material production sphere and also the political and cultural life of the Soviet people. It is contributing to the mutual exchange of experience and the familiarization of each nation and nationality with the cultural achievements of all the USSR peoples and of world culture and to assimilation of the contemporary heights of science and technology.

It was with good reason that the great Russian scientist Ivan Petrovich Pavlov called speech and language the supreme integrator, unifier, collectors, and controller of the entire activity of the individual, a people, and all mankind.

In the rapprochement of the USSR nations and nationalities and the achievement of their complete unity most important significance is attached to cultural building, which is undertaken in our country on the basis of the Leninist principles of socialist internationalism. The extensive sweep of communist building and the increasingly new victories of Marxist-Leninist ideology are enriching the culture of the USSR peoples, which is socialist in content and national in form.

The cultural achievements of one nation in our country become the property of all nations and nationalities. This is leading to rapprochement of the cultures of the peoples of the Soviet Union and to a strengthening of their international foundation. The enrichment of each nation's cultural treasure house with works acquiring an international character is contributing to the development of an international culture common to all Soviet nations.

The Russian language has an inestimable role in the development of the culture of the USSR peoples, which is socialist in content and national in form.

In our multinational state there is a constant growth in the non-Russian peoples' aspiration to master Russian, and knowledge of it has become a vital requirement of all citizens.

As can be seen from the data of the last census, the country's total population at the start of 1970 was almost 242 million. Of these, over 129 million were Russians, but 141.8 million people gave Russian as their mother tongue during the census. This means that, in addition to the Russians, 13 million people of other nationalities consider Russian their mother tongue. In addition, we should add here approximately the 42 million non-Russians who gave Russian as the second language of the USSR peoples in which they were fluent. Consequently, there are almost 184 million people in our country who are fluent in Russian. This constitutes 76 percent of the total USSR population. This indicator has undoubtedly risen even higher in the last five-year period.

A characteristic feature of the rapprochement of the nations is the increase in the multinational composition of the population of the republics, oblasts, cities, and rayons. Simultaneously with a considerable natural increase in the indigenous population in these there is an increase in the number of inhabitants from other of the country's republics also.

In addition to Russians, over 22 million people of other nationalities live in the RSFSR, while there are more than 21 million Russians living outside the RSFSR. Approximately 12 million representatives of other nationalities live in the Ukraine in addition to Ukrainians, while 5.5 million Ukrainians live outside the Ukrainian SSR. There are approximately 2 million representatives of other nationalities in Belorussia, while approximately 2 million Belorussians live outside the Belorussian SSR. Of the 12 million inhabitants in Uzbekistan, the representatives of other nationalities account for over 4 million, while approximately 1.5 million Uzbeks live outside the Uzbek SSR. And this is the case in all the Soviet republics.*

The composition of the labor collectives is also multinational. At each industrial enterprise, on each construction site, on each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and in each soviet establishment, scientific research institute, and academic institution it is possible to encounter the representatives of various nations and nationalities, and they all live as a single amicable family, working shoulder to shoulder in the name of achievement of the common goal.

The high mobility of the population is having a beneficial effect on expanding intercourse of the USSR peoples and on their rapprochement. This is a law-governed process connected with the rapid growth and improvement of the location of the production forces, the comprehensive development and specialization of the national economy, and the extension of the peoples' economic and cultural cooperation. In our country every year thousands of people of various nationalities voluntarily resettle in the areas of the major construction projects and the assimilation of new land and in the new cities and travel to new enterprises, kolkhozes, and scientific and other

*All these figures refer to the situation in 1972.

establishments in need of a large number of workers of various trades. Implementation of the plan of the 10th Five-Year Plan will require the further resettlement of a large number of people, particularly to the country's eastern regions.

This population mobility is of great significance. It is contributing to the accelerated development of the production forces of each republic and of the country as a whole; it serves people's international cohesion, the strengthening of the peoples' friendship, and the consolidation of their fraternal union; and intensifies the aspiration of the representatives of all nationalities to master Russian and creates favorable conditions for this. Arriving in new locations, people of all nations and nationalities come together in unified collectives. They are in constant contact and they communicate with one another in the process of joint labor, and, irrespective of their national allegiance, the most reliable means of this communication for each of them is Russian, for it is accessible and comprehensible to all Soviet peoples.

This could be seen before one's very eyes, for example, during the nationwide epic of the restoration of Tashkent after the 1966 earthquake, when the sons and daughters of all the Soviet peoples and representatives of all the fraternal republics came together in the capital of Uzbekistan to liquidate its consequences. Many languages could be heard in those memorable days here among the construction workers, but Russian was the predominant language. It was precisely in Russian that the representatives of different nations and nationalities conversed, shared their opinions, and discussed everything.

So it is now, when the emissaries of Uzbekistan are rendering fraternal assistance to a number of oblasts of the RSFSR in the development of its Nonchernozem Zone.

In the years of Soviet power all the country's peoples, under the leadership of the Lenin Party, have scaled unprecedented heights in the development of the economy and culture. The Russian language has also developed with the growth of culture and science and technology. It has become incomparably richer and stronger, has considerably increased its vocabulary, and has extended its range. Everything that is valuable in world culture is primarily translated into Russian in our country. And whoever today wishes to assimilate the modern achievements of science, technology, and culture must unfailingly turn to Russian.

Gratifying changes in the study of Russian have occurred in Uzbekistan, whose national composition is becoming increasingly diverse.

In 1926 only a negligible proportion of the republic's indigenous population knew Russian, but subsequently, both in the cities and in the kishlaks, with every passing year the people who did not know it became increasingly few. Presently the overwhelming majority of the Uzbek SSR's non-Russian population, including Uzbeks, gives Russian as a second language which it knows fluently.

This growth in the number of those knowing Russian is a logical result of the fundamental socioeconomic, political, and cultural transformations, people's immeasurably increased literacy and general culture, consistent implementation of Lenin's national policy, and of the triumph of the ideas of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples.

Casting our mind's eye over the ancient land of Uzbekistan, we see that in the years of Soviet power, through the will of the party and the efforts of the republic's working people and with the fraternal assistance of all peoples of our country, it has scored successes in the development of the economy and culture which have astounded the world and made it a glowing beacon of socialism in the East. Prerevolutionary Turkestan was an industrially backward outlying region of tsarist Russia. Present-day Uzbekistan is a republic with a powerful industry armed with the latest technical facilities. There are currently more than 100 sectors of industrial production in the Uzbek SSR. The patriarchal production method, based on the heavy manual labor of the Uzbek peasants, who vegetated in darkness and ignorance and eked out a beggarly existence, dominated the agriculture of prerevolutionary Turkestan. Present-day Uzbekistan is a republic with large-scale, multisector, and highly mechanized agriculture. The Uzbek SSR is the country's main cotton base and a major supplier of other important farming and livestock-raising products.

Striking changes occurred as a result of the cultural revolution. Whereas prior to the victory of October only 2 percent of the population was literate in Uzbekistan, it is now a republic of total literacy. Previously our region did not have a single VUZ. There are now 42 VUZ's in the Uzbek SSR in which approximately 250,000 students are receiving instruction. Over 180,000 students are studying in the republic's 187 secondary specialized academic institutions, and there are 3.5 million pupils in the 7,300 general education schools of all types.

An Academy of Sciences and 195 scientific establishments operate in Soviet Uzbekistan. We have more than 30,000 scientific-pedagogical workers, among whom there are 100 academicians and corresponding members, 745 doctors of sciences, and 10,500 candidates of sciences. The total number of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education employed in Uzbekistan's national economy is 570,000. This is three times more than throughout tsarist Russia.

The press, radio, and television have been extensively developed in Uzbekistan. Some 260 newspapers with a circulation of 4.4 million copies and 142 journals and other periodicals with a circulation of approximately 6 million copies were published in the Uzbek SSR in 1976. The republic's publishing houses annually put out more than 2,000 book and brochure titles with an overall circulation of over 36 million copies. We have three television studies, a republic radio, and 11 oblast radio committees. It is worth noting that a considerable proportion of the books, newspapers, and journals and radio and television broadcasts go out to the readers and listeners and viewers in Russian.

Uzbekistan's literature and art has blossomed and acquired new, socialist content. A populous pleiad of talented writers, artists, architects, composers, and figures of the motion-picture theater and the stage has grown up in the republic.

There were no cultural establishments for the working people in prerevolutionary Turkestan, but now we have 26 theaters, 4 concert organizations, 3 film studios, approximately 4,500 projectors, 3,704 clubs, and 6,302 libraries.

A most important result of the socioeconomic and cultural transformations has been the formation of socialist social relations and the raising of the new man. Prerevolutionary Turkestan was an area where the people of labor had absolutely no rights and where there were deeply rooted feudal principles and religious prejudices.

People's entire tenor of life and world outlook have changed radically in the years of Soviet power. A man has grown up in Uzbekistan, as throughout the country, who has elevated ideals and the noble feelings of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, collectivism, comradeship, and brotherhood. People of all nationalities are equal here. The principle of "man is a friend, comrade, and brother to his fellow man" has been firmly asserted in their mutual relations.

Is this not evidence of the generous fruits of the Great October! Is this not a pointer to the incomparable advantages and life-giving strength of the Soviet system! It has been precisely thanks to this that people of all nationalities have been afforded an opportunity to familiarize themselves with progressive Russian culture and the Russian language and to assimilate their riches.

Russian is studied together with Uzbek in all general educational schools, tekhnikums, and VUZ's in Uzbekistan. It is one of the main disciplines. It is characteristic that the success rate in this discipline is growing from year to year. Implementation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet law "Strengthening the School's Ties to Practice and Further Development of the Public Education System in the Uzbek SSR" has played a big role in improving organization of the study of Russian. A number of most important decisions on the development of public education in the republic, particularly on improving the teaching of Russian in the schools, has been adopted in recent years by the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers. Major measures in this direction are also being implemented by the local party and soviet organizations and the public education bodies.

Questions of organization of the study of Russian occupied a prominent place at the All-Union Inter-VUZ Scientific Conference held in Tashkent in May 1962 and devoted to the triumph of Lenin's national policy in the USSR. Representatives of all the Soviet republics participated in the conference. It emphasized most forcefully Russian's inestimable significance as a means

of international education contributing to the rapprochement of the socialist nations, the strengthening of their unity, and the development and mutual enrichment of national cultures. The conferees wrote in a letter to the CPSU Central Committee: "Our conference has shown that the process of voluntary study of Russian--the language of the great Lenin and of our elder brother--the Russian people--and the language which has become the means of inter-nation communication and of the cooperation of the USSR peoples--in all republics alongside the mother tongue is a process of enormous force. We have considered and now consider that a further improvement in the study of the Russian language in the national school and among the most varied strata of the population will actively assist the further cultural building and the consolidation of the friendship of our country's peoples."

An all-union scientific conference devoted to this same theme was again convened in Tashkent on the 10th anniversary of the first conference. Representatives of all the union republics--Russian language department heads and teachers of VUZ's, scientific assistants of the language and literature institutes of the academies of sciences, and famous linguists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other of the country's science centers--participated. The conference discussed the experience of organization of the study of Russian and outlined tasks in this field. Measures were drawn up for the purpose of improving the Russian language textbooks and methods aids and for training and raising the qualifications of Russian language teachers in the VUZ's. In collaboration with scholars of all the fraternal republics Uzbekistan's scientific community had prepared this conference thoroughly, it was conducted on a high level, and it contributed to the successful solution of the tasks of a further improvement in the working people's international upbringing.

A republic conference was held in Tashkent in March 1972 which discussed measures for the further improvement of the teaching of Russian in the general educational schools.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government are also implementing other important measures aimed at improving the practice of the study of Russian.

We are doing everything to fully provide each school with good textbooks and methods and visual aids. This is facilitating the broad spread of Russian and an improvement in its teaching and study, which is also of enormous significance for the development and improvement of the national languages.

The fact that the majority of Soviet people know Russian by no means signifies that the peoples' spiritual values are losing their national distinctiveness. On the contrary, this is revealing prospects for the speedier development and mutual enrichment of the national cultures and national languages and for the spiritual growth of people of all nationalities. For Soviet culture is a synthesis of all that is best that has been created by all the USSR peoples. Naturally, under these conditions the achievements of Russian

culture, including the riches of the Russian language, do not only not contradict the spiritual structure of the country's other peoples but are an inseparable part of their life. The languages of all the peoples are continuously developing in the Soviet Union. They are becoming increasingly rich, vivid, and colorful.

Russian has exerted and is now exerting a diverse and beneficent influence on the development of the national languages. At the same time it itself is borrowing from the national languages and imbibing and assimilating means of expression of other nations, thereby enriching its lexical stock. These are two sides of one and the same objective, law-governed process of dialectical interaction profoundly progressive in essence.

The Russian language is "flexible and powerful in its turns of phrase and modes of expression...and imitative and accommodating in its relations with other languages..." A. S. Pushkin wrote. These characteristics of Russian have been developed under the conditions of the multinational Soviet state and have acquired new qualities.

The Uzbek language has been markedly enriched in the years of Soviet power, and its vocabulary has been considerably supplemented. This has been conditioned by the new phenomena that have occurred in the country's sociopolitical, socioeconomic, and cultural life and in industry, agriculture, and construction, by the development of all sectors of the national economy, and by outstanding scientific discoveries. The new forms of political organization of society, socialist ideology, and people's socialist labor and social-everyday relations--all this has contributed to the mass formation of new words and terms in each national language. Terminology connected with the principal concepts of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and with the modern achievements in the sphere of chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geology, and medicine and of the engineering, agricultural, humanitarian, and other sciences are a part of broad public usage.

The Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature has for the first time produced an explanatory dictionary of Uzbek. This fundamental two-volume work runs to approximately 250 printer's sheets. It provides an explanation of approximately 60,000 words, many of which previously did not exist in Uzbek. A number of the new terms in the dictionary has been borrowed from Russian. It forms the basis of our international vocabulary. This alone indicates the enormous role played by Russian in the enrichment of the national languages and the extent to which it is important for Soviet people of all nationalities to know it,

The Uzbekistan party organization will continue to devote unremitting attention to the study of Russian alongside the native language. We regard as a most important task that of raising the students' pass rate in the study of Russian in order that each graduate with incomplete secondary and secondary education may be fluent in it. Measures are also being adopted to organize the study of Russian everywhere among the adult population, using for this both the small-group forms of study and the independent-study method.

There has recently been a marked improvement in the available Russian language programs, textbooks, and methods and visual aids and Russian-Uzbek and Uzbek-Russian dictionaries, reprinting of them has been organized, and new, improved editions have been produced. The requirements of both the general educational schools and VUZ's and also of the adult population studying Russian in small groups or individually have been taken into consideration here. Popular literature and recordings to help those studying Russian have been organized. Material for those studying Russian and illustrating the positive experience of this work should be regularly published in the press and broadcast on radio and television.

The process of linguistic contacts is leading to social bilingualism, which has become exceptionally widespread in the linguistic life of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Russian and national linguistic connections are manifested particularly vividly in the day-to-day communication of all peoples of our country.

This process, which has been developing intensively in recent decades and whose trend is undoubtedly toward expansion in the future, merits profound reflection. It is penetrating all spheres of Soviet people's production and social activity and is embracing the sphere of scientific and artistic creativity. And this is natural.

As is known, each production collective--whether it be a plant, construction site, kolkhoz, or sovkhoz--is unfailingly becoming international under our conditions. Here the representatives of several and, sometimes, many nationalities are working hand in hand, coordinating their labor and collaborating in their efforts.

The same process is also to be observed in the sphere of scientific research. It is difficult to find today in our country an institute, laboratory, or department where people with different native tongues are not working jointly on one and the same problem. We also encounter this phenomenon in the management sphere.

There thus naturally arises a need for bilingualism, whereupon, together with his native language, the inner need naturally arises within a person to know a second language--that of broad inter-nation communication--Russian.

It is characteristic that this process is also reflected in the sphere of artistic creativity, even in such a sphere of it as literature, which is inseparably connected with language. Thus today writers of all peoples of our country are, while remaining profoundly national artists, producing their works both in their own languages and in Russian, knowing both fluently.

The universal fact that in whatever home you look you will unfailingly see, together with books in the native language, a book in Russian is eloquent testimony to the bilingual basis of our national cultures.

We must also mention the fact that all the publishing houses operating in the national republics, oblasts, and krais publish, together with books in the local, native language, books and brochures in Russian translation in huge editions. The range of these books is thus expanding. They are reaching the all-union and international arena through the Russian language.

In connection with the spread of bilingualism there frequently arises the question of its social consequences. Here we must repudiate with all certainty and as a categorical imperative reinforced by the criterion of practice as utterly groundless the statements of our ideological opponents that the language of inter-nation communication is squeezing out the native tongue. Our social system and the experience of communist building decisively refute this idea of linguistic interaction. Bilingualism does not in itself lead to the assimilation of any language.

In the multinational socialist state bilingualism is contributing to the rapprochement of the nations and national cultures and the mutual enrichment, mutual influence, and replenishment and expansion of the vocabularies of each language participating in the overall and single process.

The terms, concepts, and categories engendered by the modern Russian language organically enter and grow into all the other languages of the peoples of our country, just as, incidentally, into the languages of many other peoples of the world. Who today on our planet does not know, for example, the Russian words "sputnik," "Bol'shevik," "soyuz," the Russian term "pyztiletk," such a philosophical category as "Leninism," and hundreds of other Russian words. They need no translation. They are understood by all.

Today every inhabitant of the Soviet Union is aware of the urgent need to more rapidly assimilate everything of value that different peoples are bringing to culture. The national cultures have ceased to live a closed, isolated life.

In addition, their very development is possible only on the basis of inter-connection and interaction. And Russian is the instrument of this inter-connection and interaction and it cements Soviet culture. The peoples today need firm bridges to the big world, which is always richer, broader, and more diverse than the culture of each individual people. We recall K. Marx's words to the effect that "each nation can and must learn from others."

Learning from other nations and at the same time making the cultural achievements of one's own nation universal property--such is the logic of the progressive process of the interaction and mutual enrichment of the cultures. It expands the framework of our ideas of the beautiful and reveals the entire astounding variety of cultural values created at different ends of the earth.

The current period of communist building commemorates a new stage in the development of national relations in the USSR. The creation of communism's

unified material-technical base is leading to the closer rapprochement of the Soviet peoples. Each republic's contribution to the common cause of building communism is increasing. The erasure of the boundaries between classes and the development of communist social relations are increasing the social homogeneity of the nations and contributing to the development of common communist features of culture, morality, and everyday life and the further strengthening of mutual trust and friendship between them.

In our country two trends are operating in the national question. On the one hand, under the banner of internationalism, a process of the increasing rapprochement of the nations and of their increased mutual influence and mutual enrichment--this is the leading trend--is underway. On the other, there is the comprehensive development of each socialist nation.

The prosperity and rapprochement of the nations are objective, interconnected, and interconditioned processes. The development of the one process is a condition of the development of the other. The rapprochement and cooperation of the socialist nations and nationalities is a most important condition of their prosperity. In turn, the development and prosperity of the Soviet nations and nationalities are increasing their interconnections. These two trends constitute a dialectical unity and combine with one another. Rapprochement through prosperity, and prosperity through rapprochement--such is the essence of the development of the socialist nations.

A Soviet socialist culture has taken shape and blossomed in our country which is unified in spirit and international in content and which represents the organic fusion of the spiritual values created by all the peoples. The general, international features and the foundations of the new, communist, culture, which knows no national barriers and serves all people of labor equally, are becoming increasingly apparent.

The rapid growth of inter-nation ties and cooperation is leading to an increase in the importance of Russian. This objectively historical process in the development of Soviet society is being portrayed in a distorted light by falsifiers of the cultural life of the USSR peoples. The broad and voluntary spread and study of Russian as a means of inter-nation communication is represented by them as the forcible implantation of the Russian language and Russian culture. This is a manifest falsification.

V. I. Lenin decisively opposed the forcible implantation of Russian. Rejecting both the bourgeois nationalist and the extremely reactionary idea of an obligatory state language, he wrote back in 1914:

"The Russian language is great and powerful, the liberals tell us. Then why don't you want everyone who lives in any area of Russia to know this great and powerful language? Why can't you see that Russian is enriching the literature of other peoples, affording them the opportunity of familiarizing themselves with great cultural values, and so forth?

"All very true, gentlemen liberals, we say to them. We know better than you that the language of Turgenev, Tolstoy, Cobrolyubov, and Chernyshevskiy is great and powerful. We want more than you for the closest possible communication and fraternal unity to be established between the oppressed classes of all nations populating Russia without exception. And, it stands to reason, we are for each inhabitant of Russia having the opportunity to learn the great Russian language."*

And here V. I. Lenin emphasized the impermissibility of the coercive nature of this instruction. He pointed out that "overall, the entire course of social life leads to the rapprochement of all nations.... Those who, by dint of their living and work conditions, need to know Russian will learn it...."**

At the same time Vladimir Il'ich displayed constant concern for the development of the national languages, recognition of their state significance, and the consolidation of this principle in law.

Already gravely ill, in December 1922 he nevertheless returned to this question again and again, pointing out that "it is necessary to introduce the strictest rules concerning use of the national language in the national republics being incorporated in our union and to verify particularly thoroughly that these rules are being observed"*** in order to prevent the brakes being applied to the development of the national languages under any pretext.

These words of V. I. Lenin contain the entire program of the dialectical unity of our party's policy in the sphere of the development both of the national languages and the language of the inter-nation communication and the unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union, a program which the Communist Party has consistently and unswervingly implemented for almost six decades now.

And practice has confirmed in all its obviousness and convincingness the correctness of the path signposted by V. I. Lenin. The development of the nations and their active creative participation in the building of socialism stirred all the peoples to voluntarily and without coercion learn the great Russian language and reach out to it with heart and mind, proceeding from their own interests.

Powerful Means of International Education

In resolving questions of the country's further development along the path toward communism our party attaches great significance to the constant,

*V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 24, pp 294-295.

**V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 24, p 995.

***V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," vol 45, p 361.

systematic, and profound education of all working people of the Soviet Union in a spirit of life-giving patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

People's aspiration to communality is a progressive trend of world history. The individual in bourgeois society lives under the conditions of exacerbated contradictions and national and class antagonisms. Nevertheless, internationalism has become the greatest truth of our era. This is an objective and inexorable process of contemporary life revealing itself everywhere where people are joined by a community of purpose and a community of destiny and tasks, interests and ideology in the struggle to build a new society.

The words of Henri Barbusse, outstanding French communist writer and impassioned fighter for peace, now have a more topical ring than ever: "It is necessary to tirelessly expand and internationalize without limitation everything possible. It is necessary to destroy barriers and let people see the shining light and the magnificent expanses. It is necessary to patiently and heroically clear the path from man to mankind."

An enormous conquest of our party is the fact that internationalism in our country has become the profound convictions and standard of behavior of millions and millions of Soviet people.

Our party's documents in the sphere of national relations set the following tasks: consistent pursuit of the principle of internationalism and the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples as a most important conquest of socialism; and the waging of an implacable struggle against manifestations and survivals of all nationalism and chauvinism, against tendencies of national restrictedness and exclusiveness, and against customs and manners hindering communist building.

The party is daily guided by these program provisions in its activity with respect to the international education of the working people.

The further development of national relations and the gradual rapprochement of the socialist nations is occurring in our country not only on the base of a unified national economy system but also on the basis of a unified social culture of society which is uniform for the whole country. As distinct from the nations of bourgeois society, there are no class antagonisms and irreconcilable contradictions within socialist nations. An increasingly homogeneous social structure of society takes shape in each republic and throughout the country in the process of communist building.

In our country there are no contradictions between the peoples' national and international interests; they coincide and merge as one. The dialectical unity of the international and national is a characteristic feature of the entire life of socialist society. For this reason Soviet people's internationalism is organically combined with life-giving Soviet patriotism.

The historically evolved feelings of love for one's native land and one's language inherent in every people meld together in socialist patriotism with an awareness of one's lofty responsibility for the fate of the entire country, of which the working people themselves are the masters.

Soviet patriotism presupposes consciousness of national pride from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint. In our day it has been further developed and suffused with new content. "Now, half a century after the formation of the USSR," L. I. Brezhnev has observed, "we can speak with full justification of a broader concept and of the great patriotic feeling of the entire Soviet people--/of the Soviet individual's nationwide pride"*/[italics].

These words theoretically summarize a most important aspect of our struggle and our achievements on the paths of communist building. They commemorate the truly great victory of the Soviet way of life and Lenin's national policy.

New, unprecedented socialist national relations, which are constantly being developed, have taken shape in our country as a result of the profoundest transformations in the life of the Soviet peoples, and here increasingly new problems and tasks are arising. The party always keeps these questions in its sights and solves them in good time in the interests of the entire country and each individual republic and in the interests of communist building.

The solution of the national question in the USSR does not mean that now the problems of the further development of the socialist nations and national relations and the problems of international education lose their significance, as it were. The process of the further rapprochement of the nations is on the one hand creating conditions for the further successful formation of the consciousness of the working people in a spirit of socialist internationalism and, on the other, demanding the extensive development of work on their international education.

Our party is consistently and persistently performing a great deal of varied work in this direction, making comprehensive use of diverse forms, methods, and means of ideologically influencing the masses--oral propaganda, agitation, the press, television, and radio, and literature and art.

The Russian language and study of it play an exceptionally important role in raising the masses in a spirit of internationalism.

The Russian language is an effective means of educating the new individual. Study of it is at the same time profound ideological-political training. Knowledge of it endows a person with great sensitivity to the events of his time and helps him interpret more fully and distinctly all the changes occurring in large-scale science and history and to understand the course of processes which are very important to all of mankind.

*L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," vol 4, p 99.

Knowledge of Russian is an indivisible aspect of the training of a full-blooded engineer and doctor, teacher and agronomist, and all specialists in the sphere of industrial and agricultural production, science, the health service, and culture.

Together with Russian, a person acquires a full understanding of the historical force of new truths and the great battle of ideas and an awareness of his role and place in today's world.

It is vitally necessary for us to know and understand one another. The genuine values of culture and art should be the peoples' common property. The Russian language is today a means of contributing to the expansion of cultural cooperation, the establishment of every conceivable tie and contact, the spread of information, the exchange of experience, and the achievement of professional mutual understanding.

"...Today in Turkmenia or Moldavia," L.I. Brezhnev has said, "there are tens and hundreds of thousands of people who read, know, and love as their own writers Pushkin and Shevchenko, Gor'kiy and Mayakovskiy, Sholokhov and Tvardovskiy, and Fedin and Stel'makh, while the ancient and eternally young narrative literature of Shota Rustaveli, the remarkable works of Vilis Latsis, Abay Kunanbayev, and Chingiz Aytmatov, and the magnificent verses of Yanka Kupala, Sabed Vurgun, Rasul Gamzatov, Eduardas Mezhelaytis, Mustay Karim, and of many, many others are an inseparable part of the Russian or Ukrainian's cultural equipment."*

Soviet people's familiarization with the international treasure house and their aspiration to be au fait with the modern development of economics, science, and culture are realized across the bridge of Russian translation.

It is generally recognized by progressive figures of culture worldwide that two urgent present-day problems have been solved in the Soviet Union--the problem of the translation of literature, including artistic, and the problem of a common language and unified means of communication.

As is known, artistic literature most affords an opportunity for familiarization with the spiritual world, everyday life, customs, and traditions of each people and with all that is best and progressive in culture. Thanks to the extensive organization in our country of artistic translation from the national languages into Russian and from Russian into the national languages, the works of the fraternal literatures and arts become the property of all the USSR peoples.

Almost all the significant works of the fraternal literatures and foreign authors have been translated into Uzbek and published in Uzbekistan, for example. In turn, the works of Uzbek writers have been translated into published in many languages of the peoples of the USSR and the world. Approximately 70 percent of the books published in the USSR are translations.

*L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," vol 4, p 60.

A multitude of the poetical rivers of the world have flowed freely into the ocean of the Russian language, retaining here their primordial beauty. The works of foreign writers translated into Russian enjoy a second life.

Addressing the Second International Russian Philology Specialists Congress, Todor Zhivkov, prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement and first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said: "If we look to the very near future, we can imagine a Bulgaria wherein each person knows and uses for his spiritual growth, in addition to his own language, the language of the great Russian people, the more so in that it is into this language more than any other that everything of value that has been created and is being created in the languages of other peoples, large and small, has been and is continually being translated."

Today the possibility of a language moving out into the world arena and its capacity for being heard by its brothers serve as the standard of a language's culture. An inestimable role in this process also belongs to classical Russian literature, which has acquired world significance and become one of the planet's leading literatures.

Such literature could only have been created on the base of a rich, developed, and flexible literary language such as the Russian language was back in the 19th century. And it is not fortuitous that for a long time it was precisely Russian classical literature, represented by the works of Pushkin, Gogol', Tolstoy, Dostoyevskiy, Turgenev, Chekhov, and Gor'kiy, which promoted the spread of the Russian language abroad.

Some 40 years ago the remarkable Russian writer Aleksey Tolstoy predicted in one of his articles: "Russian must become a world language. The time will come (and it is not light years away) when Russian will be studied along all meridians of the globe."

This time has come. The powerful Russian language has won truly international recognition.

Vladimir Mayakovskiy, the great poet of our Soviet era, wrote half a century ago in the poem "To Our Youth":

Comrade youths,
look to Moscow
prick up your ears to Russian!
even if I were a negro of advanced years
without despondency and indolence
I would learn Russian if only because
it was the language Lenin spoke.

These inspired lines express boundless love for the Russian language and emphasize its enormous significance for peoples of the entire world. They

flew around the world, became imprinted in the souls of millions of people, and found a warm response in their hearts.

I recall Burma and its capital, Rangoon, where our delegation was visiting a textile factory. We were all pleasantly surprised when, during the conversation, one of the young workers began to speak to us in impeccable Russian. After our conversation and our replies to questions about life in the Soviet Union, he invited us to his home. It turned out that his wife, who worked as a weaver in the same factory, had not yet returned home. The host apologized for having nothing to offer us, but then said:

"I have no refreshments, even though I am the richest man in Rangoon."

We looked at him in amazement and then asked:

"In what way are you rich"?

Instead of answering, he approached a wall which was covered from floor to ceiling with tropical greenery. The wall turned without a sound, and the host exclaimed:

"These are my riches"!

Now, instead of winding tropical plants, we saw on the reverse side of the wall bookshelves packed with Russian classical and Soviet literature. There were books of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Turgenev, Chekhov, Gor'kiy, Fadeyev, Sholokhov, Fedin, Yesenin....

"What truly priceless treasure I have!" the host said with pride.

He was proud of his riches, proud of the fact that he could converse with us in Russian, and our hearts swelled with pride in the Soviet motherland and in the great Russian language, which is dear to and beloved of all of us.

And one further noteworthy episode. In 1957, during a Soviet delegation's visit to Indonesia, we met in the city of Medan a former sailor who had participated in the battles against the Dutch and Japanese imperialists. We struck up a lively conversation. And suddenly our interlocutor started singing Russian Soviet songs. He sang songs of the time of the Great Patriotic War--"Zemlyanka" and "Ogonyok"--with particular inspiration. He then sang a song, which is difficult for one voice, which sounded to us like a hymn in the grim war years:

"Arise vast country,
Arise to mortal battle
Against the dark fascist force..."

The former soldier sang this song with himself conducting, and we listened to him, deeply moved.

When we asked this inhabitant of distant Sumatra how he had learned Russian, he replied:

"The Soviet Union saved mankind from the fascist plague, and now everyone should love the Russian people and learn their language. I am learning Russian with the help of a dictionary and I listen to Russian songs every day on Moscow radio."

The Soviet people are now proceeding with confident tread along the path toward communism. They are winning increasingly new victories in creative labor. Our country's outstanding scientific discoveries and its achievements in the sphere of technical progress are famous worldwide. The Soviet people's successes have won universal recognition in the world arena. They have given rise in foreign countries to the need for close economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union and a desire to make fuller use of our country's experience. This has increased peoples' aspiration to study Russian even more.

Russian is taught in more than 800 higher academic establishments and in thousands of schools around the world. Small groups and courses of instruction where Russian is studied operate in 76 nonsocialist countries. Presently over 500 million people know Russian to some extent or other. It is possible to hear spoken Russian today on all continents and in the most remote corners of the earth.

Russian is one of the five official UN languages. Russian is employed extensively at international conferences, meetings, and symposiums. Our country regularly holds conferences of foreign translators who translate the best works of Russian and all-union artistic literature into their own languages. These translators who come to the USSR not only perfect their translation expertise but also improve their knowledge of Russian.

The International Association of Russian Language and Literature Teachers, whose purpose is to develop the latest methods of the study of Russian by foreigners, has been in existence for a number of years now.

The University of the Friendship of the Peoples imeni P. Lumumba and many of our country's VUZ's, providing special education to thousands of foreign students in many subjects, are also arming their alumni with a knowledge of Russian. This is of no less significance for their scientific and technical growth than specialized professional erudition.

Being one of the strongest world languages, Russian has great historical prospects and is opening the road to the future of science, technology, and culture, and each person who wishes to travel this road sees the Russian language as his support and guide.

Concern for and Attention to Teachers

The teachers of Russian language and literature play a big rôle in the instruction and upbringing of the younger generation. Approximately 29,000 people are working with inspiration in this noble calling in our republic.

The training of teacher cadres is an object of the constant concern of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government. The RSFSR and Ukrainian VUZ's are rendering us great assistance here. In recent years they have trained for Uzbekistan more than 4,000 Russian language and literature teachers. Currently over 7,000 young men and women from our republic are studying in RSFSR and Ukrainian SSR pedagogical institutes which train Russian literature and language teachers.

A pedagogical institute of Russian language and literature was set up in Tashkent in 1963. It trains teachers for the national schools of Uzbekistan and all the Central Asian republics. Since its inception the institute has trained approximately 5,500 Russian language teachers, of whom 3,700 were of local nationality. Together with this, the institute, which is a head institute, is conducting a great deal of scientific research work on the most important problems of the teaching of Russian in the national schools and on raising the qualifications of the Russian language and literature teachers of the pedagogical VUZ's of Central Asia and other fraternal republics.

Following the behests of the great Lenin, our party and the Soviet Government display constant concern for the teacher. In our country the teacher has been elevated to an unprecedented height.

"In our country schoolteaching," L. I. Brezhnev observed in his speech at an all-union teachers congress, "is one of the most honored professions and one which is most respected by the people.... The teacher, figuratively speaking, is the link of the times, the link in the chain of generations. He passes on the baton, as it were, from the present to the future, and this is what makes his work so attractive and truly creative."*

The teacher has always been and remains the main figure in the teaching and educational process. It is precisely he who undertakes practical implementation of the basic content and direction of this process. Only through his inspired work, creative initiative, and enthusiasm can the training of our pupils reach the proper level.

One of pedagogics' wisest aphorisms says that the pupil's head is not a vessel to be filled but a torch to be lit. Only he who himself burns with the fire of selfless devotion to the cause of educating the youth can do this.

*L. I. Brezhnev, "Following Lenin's Course," vol 2, p 228.

In our day it is not some vocational knowledge but a combination of knowledge and world outlook which go to make educated people. The foundation of this organic combination is laid in the family, in the preschool establishments, and, chiefly, in the school. Our entire methodology and our work on the teaching of Russian should proceed from this. This is a comprehensive problem--linguistic and pedagogical, political and ideological.

A principal proposition of pedagogics says that education and instruction are inseparably connected. The school lesson or VUZ lecture in any discipline lacking any educative significance will prove fruitless.

There is undoubted significance in the combination and fusion of the teaching of Russian language and literature in the national schools with education. It should be borne in mind that the study of Russian simultaneously also means study of Russian literature and Russian history. Working from a Russian book is gratifying to all peoples and familiarizes them with the spiritual treasures of Russian culture.

The universal significance of the culture of each people depends directly on this people's role in mankind's progressive development.

Everything that the pupils learn in the process of study of the Russian language, Russian literature, and Russian culture can and must contribute to the further strengthening of the monolithic nature of Soviet society.

This task invests special duties in the teacher and raises his responsibility immeasurably. Marx wrote in his celebrated "Theses on Feuerbach" that "the educator himself should be educated." In this specific instance this means that the teacher of Russian language and literature in the school or VUZ must be a man of high moral principle imbued with an awareness of the ideals and aims of communist building, and this should be reflected and expressed in his teaching activity.

Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, one of the most prominent theoreticians and practitioners of communist education, pointed out that "educating is far harder than teaching and instructing."

We know from the reminiscences of a number of outstanding public figures and scholars the significance for the formation of their world outlook and choice of path in life of this teacher and educator or the other and his moral appearance, humanism, and ability to approach his audience.

Thus in order for the pupils to be imbued with a feeling of love and respect for study of Russian language and literature it is necessary to take account not only of objective factors but also the subjective factor--the influence of the educator.

Thoughtful, individual work with the future teacher and the formation of his world outlook is our common task; the task of school, VUZ, scientific establishment, and party and soviet organ workers.

Further improvement of the study and teaching of Russian in the schools, secondary specialized institutions, and VUZ's is of great political, state-wide, and international significance. The increasingly close and strengthening creative cooperation of specialists of all the union republics is essential for the successful solution of this task.

Close consolidation of forces will undoubtedly enable us to score even greater achievements in the teaching of Russian--the vector of the most advanced ideas of the contemporary era and a powerful means of the spiritual cohesion of the peoples of our great socialist motherland.

The 1975 All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on the theme "Experience of the Study and Teaching of Russian in the Country's Schools, Secondary Specialized Institutions, and VUZ's in Tashkent was a vivid example of creative cooperation.

The conference was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR and Uzbek SSR ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education.

Scientists, Russian language and literature teachers, public education and higher and secondary specialized education workers, union and autonomous republic party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organization executive, Uzbekistan obkom secretaries and oblispolkom deputy chairmen dealing with questions of culture, and press, radio, television, and publishing workers participated.

At a plenary session the conferees heard the following reports: "Russian--Language of the Communication and Cooperation of all Nations and Nationalities of the Soviet Union," "The Present Status of and the Tasks for a Further Improvement in the Teaching of Russian in the National School," "The Present Status of and Measures for a Further Improvement in the Training of Russian Language Teaching Personnel for the National Schools," "Topical Problems of the Study of Russian and of Its Teaching in the National School," and "Basic Problems of Scientific Research Work in the Sphere of the Teaching of Russian in the National School."

The reports and also scientific and practical information on questions of the study of Russian in the primary, secondary, and higher school and on common problems of linguistics teaching were extensively discussed by the conferees. Information from representatives of the ministries of education (public education) of the union and autonomous republics and of higher and secondary specialized education was given in the section on organizational pedagogical problems of the organization of the teaching of Russian in the national schools, secondary specialized institutions, and VUZ's.

The conference drew up and approved recommendations which outlined concrete measures for the further improvement of the study of Russian in children's preschool establishments, schools, and higher and secondary specialized academic institutions and on an improvement in the curricula, scientific aids, and methods literature.

It was the unanimous opinion of its participants that the all-union scientific-practical conference was a significant event in the cultural life of the union and autonomous republics and vividly demonstrated the indestructible friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the triumph of our party's Leninist national policy.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee adopted a special detailed decree on the results of the all-union scientific-practical conference whose implementation will make it possible to raise even higher the level of the study and teaching of Russian language and literature in the republic.

This decree proposes that the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations continue to assist the public education organs and the academic institutions' teacher collectives in the improvement of the study and teaching of Russian and the training and education of teacher personnel; and in extensive use of the press, television, radio, and mass-political and cultural-educational work to explain Russian's role and satisfy the interest in studying it on the part of the student youth and the republic's entire population.

In determining upon measures geared toward improving the study and teaching of Russian in all links of public education the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee deemed it essential, in particular, to organize Russian language classes in the senior and preparatory nursery groups; expand the network of boarding schools and general educational schools with increased study of Russian; set up Russian language study rooms everywhere and supply them with visual aids, technical instruction facilities, and reference and instructional-methods literature; and improve the vocational training and ideological-political education of the Russian language teachers and preschool establishment educators in pedagogical VUZ's and universities. It was resolved to increase the intake of students in the Russian language and literature departments of the VUZ's and universities from oblasts acutely in need of Russian language teachers.

It is proposed that the party and soviet organizations, in conjunction with the public education organs, pay particular attention to an improvement in all work connected with further sophistication of the study of Russian by the broad working people's masses. It is deemed expedient to set up everywhere people's universities for the study of Russian language and literature. Special instructional aids are published for students of the universities and short courses of instruction in the republic. At the same time attention is drawn to the need for the fuller provision of all teaching-educational establishments, from the nurseries through the VUZ's, with high-quality textbooks and methods literature.

The Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee decree on the results of the all-union scientific-practical conference has been extensively discussed in the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, primary party and Komsomol organizations, the ministries of education and higher and secondary specialized education, and in other ministries and departments with academic institutions and pre-school establishments. Comprehensive measures have been drawn up everywhere for the successful fulfillment of this decree and the further improvement of all work connected with the propaganda, in-depth study, and improved teaching of Russian--the language of our elder brother and friend--the great Russian people.

The ongoing spread of Russian in the national republics, the teaching of it everywhere in the schools and higher and secondary specialized academic institutions, and study of it by the broad working people's masses--this is a great example and vivid evidence of the triumph of the wise Leninist national policy and an enormous spiritual force rallying our country's peoples in their struggle for the successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the realization of the lofty ideals of communism.

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NEWLY PUBLISHED VOLUME OF 'WORLD HISTORY' REVIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 77 p 3 LD

[Academician Yu. Bromley review: "Study of Modern History"]

[Text] The MYSL Publishing House has published Volume 11 of "World History" ("Vsemirnaya Istoriya," chief editor Ye. M. Zhukov, Vol 11, under the editorship of A.O. Chubaryan [responsible editor], I.M. Volkov, R.F. Ivanov, G.F. Kim, M.A. Poltavskiy and V.T. Fomin). It is devoted to the events of 1945-1949, that is, the First Five-Year Plan after World War II. This was an important stage in world history. The decisive role of the Soviet Union in the victory over fascism helped to strengthen democratic trends in the world, laying the foundations for fundamental changes in world development.

The first part of the volume examines problems of the formation of the world system of socialism. This process included the restoration of the Soviet Union's national economy, which was a great feat for the peoples of our country. The tremendous work of the party and the Soviet people in overcoming the aftermath of the war showed the inexhaustible strength and potential of the socialist system.

A large group of countries of central and southeast Europe embarked on the socialist path of development in 1945-1949 as a result of people's democratic and socialist revolutions. Profound changes occurred in Asia. As a result, states with a population of more than 700 million people broke away from the capitalist system in Europe and Asia.

The first postwar 5-year period was a time of considerable upsurge of the workers and democratic movement in capitalist countries. The ranks of the communist and workers parties were enlarged.

Simultaneously with the creation of the world socialist system and the general upsurge of the workers and general democratic movement, the beginning of the disintegration of the colonial system and the formation of independent states in Asia and Africa was an event of worldwide historic significance. India, Burma, Ceylon, the Philippines and other countries achieved national independence in those years. The national liberation movement was strengthening in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Considerable space in the book is devoted to the development of international relations and to showing how, soon after the end of the war, leading figures in the west departed from the concerted decisions of the war period, unleashed cold war politics and exacerbated the international situation. Together with all peace-loving forces the Soviet Union actively struggled against the cold war politics and opposed all of imperialism's attempts to weaken the countries of socialism and to halt the growth of the national liberation and general democratic movement.

At the present stage of the ideological struggle bourgeois ideologues are displaying concentrated opposition to the Marxist-Leninist concept of historical development, denying the law-governed nature of social progress and trying to present in a false light the development of world events since World War II. Volume 11 of "World History," in whose creation a large detachment of Soviet historians participated, reveals the underlying lines of world development in the first postwar years. This major fundamental study demonstrated the Marxist-Leninist conception of the worldwide-historic process and of its chief trends and natural laws.

The preparation and publication of Volume 11, as well as of the preceding volumes of "World History," were carried out under the leadership of academician Ye. M. Zhukov, who has for many years been at the head of the elaboration of cardinal problems of world history. He is the editor or author of many-volume collective works such as the "Soviet Historical Encyclopedia" and many important monographs and anthologies.

Now celebrating the 70th birthday of academician Ye. M. Zhukov, Soviet historians highly value his contribution to the development of Soviet historical science and to the elaboration of important theoretical and specific historical problems. The recently published 11th volume of "World History" serves as an example of this.

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BRIEFS

OCHAMCHIRSKIY RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY--An Ochamchirskiy Raykom Plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question. The plenum released Comrade V. M. Tsugba from his duties as raykom first secretary and bureau member in connection with his departure for studies. Comrade P. Kh. Bartsits was elected Ochamchirskiy Raykom first secretary and bureau member. Comrade V. M. Khintba, first secretary of Abkhazskiy Obkom, participated in the plenum's work and delivered a speech. [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 Oct 77 p 3 LD]

STATE THEORY UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION--A scientific conference has been held in the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School devoted to the discussion of topical problems of the theory of the state and law in the light of the new USSR Constitution. The conference participants stressed that the USSR Constitution and the report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and are a new and major contribution to the theory and practice of communist building. The conference was attended by professors and teachers from the CPSU Central Committee Higher Party School, Academy of Social Sciences and Higher Party Correspondence School and republican and interoblast higher party schools. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 77 p 3 LD]

MAGADAN OBKOM PLENUM--A regular plenum of the Magadan Obkom today discussed the results of the October 1977 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and of the special session of the USSR Supreme Soviet as well as the tasks of the oblast party organization resulting from Comrade Brezhnev's report at the special session. Shaydurov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Magadan Obkom, made a report. The plenum noted shortcomings in the work of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs and outlined measures for eliminating them. It called upon communists in the oblast to fully explain the New Soviet Constitution and Comrade Brezhnev's report at the special session and to direct workers' initiative and energy toward fulfillment of this year's tasks and pledges. The plenum unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's October plenum and of the USSR Supreme Soviet's special session. The plenum named Cherkasov, candidate member of the Magadan Obkom and bulldozer operator at the Yagodnyy mining and concentrating combine, a member of the obkom. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 18 Oct 77 OW]

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